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TWENTY-FIRST

BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

SUPERINTENDENT *of* PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

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1930

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BIENNIAL REPORT

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SUPERINTENDENT *of* PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

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MONTANA

1930

DUE
MAY 1 2 2005
PRINTED IN U. S. A.

GREAT FALLS HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

Opened September, 1930

STATE OF MONTANA

Department of Public Instruction

Helena, Montana, Dec. 1, 1930.

To His Excellency, John E. Erickson,
Governor of Montana:

I have the honor herein to present the report of the State Department of Education for the biennium ending June 30, 1930.

ELIZABETH IRELAND,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Racial Progress marches upon the feet of healthy and instructed children. There should be no child in America that is not born and does not live under sound conditions of health; that does not have full opportunity of education from the beginning to the end of our institutions; that is not free from injurious labor; that does not have every stimulation to accomplish the fullest of its capacities.

HERBERT HOOVER.

INTRODUCTION

During the year 1929-30, the total amount of revenue collected for the support of the public schools from all sources was $15,283,161.00. The total amount spent for all purposes, including not only general maintenance but liquidation of debts and capital outlay as well, was $15,106,521.26. The ensuing pages give in detail: How Schools Spent the Money and What the Schools Do with the Revenue.*

I. How Schools Promote Health

What the Schools Do

1. Co-operate with parents to have every beginner enter school free from remediable defects.
2. Provide clean, comfortable, beautiful buildings and playfields.
3. Provide a wholesome and happy atmosphere and routine.
4. Train in health habits.
5. Teach facts of personal and public health.
6. Provide health examinations.
7. Provide special facilities for handicapped children.

II. How Schools Improve Homes

What the Schools Do

1. Make the school a worthy example of cleanliness, order, and beauty.
2. Maintain an atmosphere of co-operation among children.
3. Teach home-management, home-skills, and home-budgeting.
4. Provide model kitchens, dining rooms, and sleeping rooms in the schools.
5. Bring school and home together in organized co-operation.

III. How Schools Encourage Learning and Thinking

What the Schools Do

1. Provide skilled and well-trained teachers.
2. Revise curriculums constantly to fit modern needs.
3. Use psychologically effective teaching methods.
4. Provide laboratories, libraries, and other equipment to facilitate learning.
5. Lay the basis for lifelong learning.

IV. How Schools Prepare for Citizenship

What the Schools Do

1. Make school administration a democratic example.
2. Provide increasing opportunities to learn self-government.
3. Teach the facts about voting and other civic duties.
4. Show how to approach civic problems objectively.
5. Help young people to grow in goodwill and appreciation of international relationships.
6. Develop an appreciation of American ideas of democratic government.

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*Research Bulletin of the National Education Association.

V. How Schools Train for Wise Use of Leisure

What the Schools Do

1. Teach use of books and libraries.
2. Provide good books for recreational reading.
3. Teach values in wholesome sports and games.
4. Cultivate a love for the outdoors.
5. Encourage development of creative social contacts.
6. Serve as a center for a worthwhile community life.

VI. How the Schools Build Character

What the Schools Do

1. Make ethical character the ultimate goal of all education.
2. Teach highest ideals of health, home, learning, citizenship, work, and play.
3. Surround children with teachers who themselves possess high character qualities.

VII. How Schools Develop Vocational Efficiency

What the Schools Do

1. Discover each child's special interests and capacities.
2. Provide exploratory courses which reveal vocational aptitudes.
3. Give specific vocational training.
4. Offer advice and guidance in choice of a vocation.
5. Render placement and follow-up services to graduates.

Practically all of the pictures included in this biennial report are those selected to depict the vocational work carried on in the high schools. It is not to be assumed that the vocational work is of greatest importance in secondary schools; however, it is one of the seven objectives in education. These pictures were stressed to call attention to this important work and bring vocational training to the attention of such communities as have disregarded it in the school curriculum.

SCHOOL FINANCE

SCHOOL REVENUE

The revenue to support the public schools of Montana is received from special district levies, six-mill—or up to eight-mill—county tax, special county tax for high schools, income from state school lands and from permanent school funds derived from sale of state lands, one-half of the oil royalties paid by the federal government, special state appropriations for vocational education, one-half of the state inheritance tax, one-half of the state oil license tax, one-half of the state metal mines tax, and other minor sources, such as fines, forest reserves and sale of school property.

Table No. 1.—Sources of Revenue and Per Cent from Each Source, 1929-1930.

SOURCES	Amount	Per Cent
Special district levies	$ 6,429,215.00	42.06
Six-Mill County Tax	2,819,083.00	18.44
Special County Tax for High Schools	2,410,728.00	15.8
Income from State School Lands and from permanent school funds derived from sale of state lands	1,366,537.00	8.94
Other sources, such as fines, forest reserve, sale of school property, etc.	608,783.00	3.97
One-half of oil royalties paid by the federal government	32,863.00	.21
Special state appropriations	67,549.00	.44
Equalization Fund derived from one-half of inheritance tax; one-half of oil royalties; one-half of metal mines tax and one-fourth of oil license tax	439,581.00	2.88
Sale of Bonds and premium on Bonds	1,110,822.00	7.26
Total	$15,283,161.00	100.00

Table No. 2.—Amount of Revenue Received from All Sources and the Per Cent Obtained from Each Unit of Taxation.

County	Amount	Per Cent from State Levy	Per Cent from County Levy	Per Cent from District Levy
Beaverhead	$ 183,229.03	7	47	45
Big Horn	218,498.64	11	30	58
Blaine	212,364.44	18	39	43
Broadwater	94,748.29	16	47	37
Carbon	326,659.02	19	30	46
Carter	106,974.02	25	36	39
Cascade	1,593,559.50	6	27	27
Chouteau	307,521.05	9	42	48
Custer	299,002.75	12	38	48
Daniels	253,478.36	13	18	40
Dawson	329,397.17	13	30	35
Deer Lodge	242,779.85	16	39	45
Fallon	141,366.03	17	33	49
Fergus	590,539.97	13	33	52
Flathead	505,909.66	11	33	34
Gallatin	451,956.97	11	40	47
Garfield	181,624.97	12	34	41
Glacier	166,456.15	11	31	58
Golden Valley	81,809.02	12	37	50
Granite	104,895.57	7	59	33
Hill	384,051.43	11	32	49
Jefferson	140,742.30	7	42	49
Judith Basin	264,139.71	6	39	42
Lake	220,593.46	24	21	54
Lewis & Clark	449,973.57	9	39	51
Liberty	102,693.63	6	32	59
Lincoln	202,704.65	10	36	54
McCone	125,457.83	15	32	50
Madison	195,866.51	8	38	54
Meagher	83,049.41	6	51	37
Mineral	83,787.47	4	39	67
Missoula	462,038.83	11	44	42
Musselshell	216,666.57	18	32	49
Park	252,343.82	11	43	45
Petroleum	75,554.67	14	32	52
Phillips	218,952.01	19	31	50
Pondera	200,474.28	12	39	48
Powder River	95,885.34	24	27	45
Powell	147,612.83	12	49	38
Prairie	203,773.38	8	25	34
Ravalli	393,042.04	9	20	35
Richland	255,743.73	21	26	51
Roosevelt	311,330.97	17	27	56
Rosebud	258,943.29	9	37	54
Sanders	236,442.11	11	44	43
Sheridan	318,336.59	17	22	56
Silver Bow	863,871.60	15	31	53
Stillwater	202,152.77	19	29	51
Sweet Grass	120,630.61	17	47	34
Teton	235,299.45	9	34	55
Toole	263,779.48	6	41	52
Treasure	50,483.77	8	42	48
Valley	359,928.69	14	25	54
Wheatland	139,894.74	9	38	47
Wibaux	69,269.62	27	32	40
Yellowstone	676,880.05	13	34	52
TOTAL	$15,275,161.67			

Table No. 3.—Revenue Derived from State and Per Cent of Total Revenue Derived from This Unit of Taxation, 1929-1930.

County	Amount from State	Per Cent of Total
Beaverhead	$ 13,905.94	7
Big Horn	25,248.90	11
Blaine	38,510.97	18
Broadwater	15,679.06	16
Carbon	61,550.31	19
Carter	27,340.40	25
Cascade	116,515.19	6
Chouteau	28,592.49	9
Custer	36,324.45	12
Daniels	34,167.95	13
Dawson	44,284.88	13
Deer Lodge	39,174.07	16
Fallon	23,710.79	17
Fergus	76,254.24	13
Flathead	58,470.46	11
Gallatin	50,922.20	11
Garfield	31,863.34	12
Glacier	18,091.62	11
Golden Valley	10,117.69	12
Granite	7,031.75	7
Hill	44,641.12	11
Jefferson	10,524.93	7
Judith Basin	17,350.66	6
Lake	53,826.36	24
Lewis & Clark	40,262.79	9
Liberty	6,798.40	6
Lincoln	20,427.13	10
McCone	18,727.59	15
Madison	16,081.55	8
Meagher	4,756.47	6
Mineral	3,920.97	4
Missoula	52,421.23	11
Musselshell	40,076.27	18
Park	27,935.56	11
Petroleum	10,625.63	14
Phillips	42,135.81	19
Pondera	24,503.96	12
Powder River	22,863.37	24
Powell	17,588.54	12
Prairie	17,160.94	8
Ravalli	36,384.51	9
Richland	55,415.98	21
Roosevelt	51,918.70	17
Rosebud	23,468.32	9
Sanders	26,886.97	11
Sheridan	56,011.80	17
Silver Bow	129,956.86	15
Stillwater	38,565.12	19
Sweet Grass	19,779.22	17
Teton	22,942.27	9
Toole	16,461.63	6
Treasure	4,329.66	8
Valley	52,572.51	14
Wheatland	12,642.93	9
Wibaux	18,923.68	27
Yellowstone	89,906.20	13
TOTAL	$1,906,552.34	

Table No. 4.—Revenue Derived from County Levies and Per Cent of Total Revenue Derived from This Unit of Taxation, 1929-1930.

County	Amount from County	Per Cent of Total
Beaverhead	$ 87.116.30	47
Big Horn	66,000.55	30
Blaine	82,615.26	39
Broadwater	44,237.91	47
Carbon	97,331.58	30
Carter	38,311.89	36
Cascade	429,552.35	27
Chouteau	129,548.55	42
Custer	115,096.13	38
Daniels	46,939.01	18
Dawson	97,670.49	30
Deer Lodge	94,123.41	39
Fallon	47,320.09	33
Fergus	196,478.43	33
Flathead	165,164.69	33
Gallatin	182,683.36	40
Garfield	61,713.79	34
Glacier	51,484.64	31
Golden Valley	30,796.00	37
Granite	62,730.05	59
Hill	121,667.36	32
Jefferson	60,017.27	42
Judith Basin	102,512.62	39
Lake	46,253.38	21
Lewis & Clark	178,173.62	39
Liberty	33,176.06	32
Lincoln	73,330.09	36
McCone	40,674.59	32
Madison	73,567.31	38
Meagher	42,041.21	51
Mineral	33,160.31	39
Missoula	201,869.03	44
Musselshell	69,411.65	32
Park	108,983.27	43
Petroleum	24,505.90	32
Phillips	66,737.96	31
Pondera	78,134.05	39
Powder River	26,218.74	27
Powell	72,993.48	49
Prairie	51,495.20	25
Ravalli	78,000.29	20
Richland	64,147.94	26
Roosevelt	83,606.41	27
Rosebud	96,097.43	37
Sanders	104,788.34	44
Sheridan	71,129.36	22
Silver Bow	273,337.03	31
Stillwater	58,352.45	29
Sweet Grass	57,433.63	47
Teton	81,250.81	34
Toole	109,079.08	41
Treasure	21,533.82	42
Valley	90,166.06	25
Wheatland	53,614.77	38
Wibaux	22,385.27	32
Yellowstone	232,980.94	34
TOTAL	$5,129,741.21	

Table No. 5.—Revenue Derived from Local District Levies and Per Cent of Total Revenues Derived from this Unit of Taxation, 1929-1930.

County	Amount from District	Per Cent of Total
Beaverhead	$ 81,881.40	45
Big Horn	126,971.99	58
Blaine	91,238.21	43
Broadwater	34,831.32	37
Carbon	149,138.15	46
Carter	41,321.73	39
Cascade	423,982.85	27
Chouteau	149,344.43	48
Custer	142,840.46	48
Daniels	101,279.77	40
Dawson	114,665.62	35
Deer Lodge	109,482.37	45
Fallon	70,092.15	49
Fergus	309,059.65	52
Flathead	175,092.34	34
Gallatin	214,314.41	47
Garfield	74,061.34	41
Glacier	96,879.89	58
Golden Valley	40,795.33	50
Granite	35,043.77	33
Hill	190,764.05	49
Jefferson	69,927.60	49
Judith Basin	112,536.56	42
Lake	120,425.13	54
Lewis & Clark	231,205.36	51
Liberty	60,719.17	59
Lincoln	108,947.43	54
McCone	62,146.62	50
Madison	106,217.65	54
Meagher	31,131.17	37
Mineral	56,706.19	67
Missoula	196,692.31	42
Musselshell	107,178.65	49
Park	112,912.66	45
Petroleum	39,241.76	52
Phillips	110,078.24	50
Pondera	97,836.27	48
Powder River	43,278.25	45
Powell	56,351.03	38
Prairie	68,909.95	34
Ravalli	137,238.20	35
Richland	131,660.38	51
Roosevelt	175,805.86	56
Rosebud	139,337.54	54
Sanders	103,603.60	43
Sheridan	178,724.35	56
Silver Bow	460,577.71	53
Stillwater	102,890.84	51
Sweet Grass	41,417.76	34
Teton	130,046.37	55
Toole	138,208.77	52
Treasure	24,590.29	48
Valley	194,689.54	54
Wheatland	66,529.07	47
Wibaux	27,910.17	40
Yellowstone	353,687.16	52
TOTAL	$6,972,440.84	

Table No. 6.—Bonds and Liquidation of Debts. Revenue Received from Sale of Bonds, 1929-1930.*

If comparisons of costs are to be made it is obviously unscientific if deductions are not made for revenue received from sale of bonds and if due consideration is not given to liquidation of debts.

County	Amount Received From Sale of Bonds
Beaverhead	$ 325.39
Big Horn	277.20
Carbon	18,638.98
Cascade	523,509.11
Chouteau	35.58
Custer	4,741.71
Daniels	71,091.63
Dawson	72,776.18
Fallon	243.00
Fergus	8,747.65
Flathead	107,182.17
Gallatin	4,037.00
Garfield	13,986.50
Golden Valley	100.00
Granite	90.00
Hill	26,978.90
Jefferson	272.50
Judith Basin	31,739.87
Lake	98.59
Lewis & Clark	331.80
Liberty	2,000.00
McCone	3,909.46
Meagher	5,120.56
Missoula	11,056.26
Park	2,512.33
Petroleum	1,181.38
Powder River	3,524.98
Powell	679.78
Prairie	66,207.29
Ravalli	141,419.04
Richland	4,519.43
Rosebud	40.00
Sanders	1,163.20
Sheridan	12,471.08
Stillwater	2,344.27
Sweet Grass	2,000.00
Teton	1,060.00
Toole	30.00
Treasure	30.00
Valley	22,500.58
Wheatland	7,037.97
Wibaux	50.50
Yellowstone	305.75
TOTAL	$1,176,367.62

* (The following counties received no revenue from Sale of Bonds: Blaine, Broadwater, Carter, Deer Lodge, Glacier, Lincoln, Madison, Mineral, Musselshell, Phillips, Pondera, Roosevelt and Silver Bow.)

Inequalities in Ability of Counties to Support Education

Table No. 7 shows a striking difference in the ability of the counties to maintain an educational program. Some counties have less than one-half the value back of each teacher when compared with the value found in other counties.

Table No. 8 shows, from another angle, the striking difference in ability to support education. This table shows the wealth behind each pupil enrolled.

In analyzing Table 7 and Table 8 it will be found that the patrons of Montana are willing to tax themselves generously for education even though their valuation may not be so large as that of other counties.

Tables 7 and 8 show that counties with only one-half the wealth back of each teacher, or one-sixth the wealth back of each pupil enrolled, have terms of school practically equal in length to the wealthier counties.

Inequalities in Ability of Districts to Support Education

An analysis of tables, numbered 9 and 10, will show inequalities in ability of districts to support education. While the Equalization Fund has done much to alleviate those differences, great inequalities still exist.

An analysis of Table No. 9 will show strikingly the unequal burden put on property because of great variation of taxable wealth in different districts of every county. District valuations vary, not only within the county, but from county to county.

Possibly the greatest weakness in our system of taxation for school purposes arises from the fact that the greater part of school revenue is derived from the local district. The local district appears to be too small a unit to assume this major effort.

Table No. 10 shows the amount of property in each county without any district levy. This table also shows the highest district levy in each county. The last column of this table shows the uniform county levy that would be required of each county to produce an amount equal to the amount that was derived from the district levies. It will be observed that if a uniform levy were made for the entire county many of the excessively high district levies could be reduced; obviously, in turn, there would be no property in any district without the uniform county levy.

Table No. 7—Shows Wealth Back of Each Teacher—Comparisons Will Show Inequalities in Ability of Counties to Support Education.

County	Taxable Valuation	No. of Teachers	Valuation per Teacher
Beaverhead	$ 6,808,736	74	$ 92,009
Big Horn	5,887,440	88	66,902
Blaine	7,421,504	117	63,431
Broadwater	3,832,053	39	98,257
Carbon*	7,515,935	159	47,270
Carter	3,189,110	73	43,686
Cascade	37,215,201	341	109,135
Chouteau	9,906,296	144	68,793
Custer	9.271,084	124	74,766
Daniels	3.818,987	86	44,406
Dawson	7.367,654	134	54,982
Deer Lodge	10,135,171	84	120,656
Fallon	4,579,706	76	60,285
Fergus	15,384,757	256	60,096
Flathead	13,313,662	175	76,078
Gallatin	14,219,970	172	82,674
Garfield	4,521,686	93	48,620
Glacier	3.988,120	49	81,186
Golden Valley	3,291,009	50	65,820
Granite	3,642,160	41	88,832
Hill	9.911,513	156	63,535
Jefferson	5,056,903	55	91,943
Judith Basin	8.136,783	91	89,415
Lake	3,767,160	88	42,808
Lewis & Clark	16,164,597	143	113,039
Liberty	2.710,525	45	60,234
Lincoln	6,089,315	84	72,491
McCone	4,979,193	79	60,027
Madison	5,762,289	97	59,405
Meagher	4.486,058	39	115,027
Mineral	3,648,572	30	121,619
Missoula	15,659.822	168	93,213
Musselshell	4,916,594	101	48,679
Park	9,543,717	126	75,743
Petroleum	3,252,856	45	72,285
Phillips	6,776,093	126	53,566
Pondera	6,287,836	82	76,680
Powder River	2,984,557	68	43,890
Powell	6,357,033	63	100,905
Prairie	5,218,272	72	72,476
Ravalli	5,765,753	103	55,978
Richland	6,040,936	148	40,817
Roosevelt	6,457,608	130	49,673
Rosebud	8,071,997	102	79,137
Sanders	7,117,317	70	101,675
Sheridan	6,485,495	150	43,236
Silver Bow	39,021,350	281	138,866
Stillwater	5,238,798	100	52,387
Sweet Grass	4,806,809	68	70,688
Teton	6,751,787	88	76,724
Toole	8,996,810	87	103,411
Treasure*	2,167.389	25	86,695
Valley	9,263,087	172	53,855
Wheatland	5,682,370	61	93,153
Wibaux	2,355,044	49	50,103
Yellowstone	21,533,673	266	80,953

* 1929 figures.

Table No. 8—Shows Wealth Back of Each Pupil Enrolled. Comparisons Will Show Inequalities in Ability of Counties to Support Education.

County	Taxable Valuation	Original Enrollment	Average Days Attendance per Pupil	Wealth Back of each Child Enrolled
Beaverhead	$ 6,808,736	1352	149	$5,036
Big Horn	5,887,440	1797	145	3,165
Blaine	7,421,504	2100	153	3,533
Broadwater	3.832,053	579	150	6,618
*Carbon	7,515,935	3386	156	2,219
Carter	3.189,110	907	136	3.515
Cascade	37,215,201	9645	156	3.858
Chouteau	9,906,296	2125	153	4.661
Custer	9,271,084	2634	155	3,519
Daniels	3,818,987	1600	148	2.386
Dawson	7,367,654	2590	151	2,844
Deer Lodge	10,135,171	2233	169	4.539
Fallon	4,579,706	1280	146	3.578
Fergus	15.384,757	4262	157	3,610
Flathead	13,313,662	4573	159	2,911
Gallatin	14.219,970	3742	160	3,800
Garfield	4,521,686	1050	152	4,306
Glacier	3.988,120	1070	144	3,729
Golden Valley	3,291,009	602	156	5,467
Granite	3,642,160	651	144	5,594
Hill	9.911.513	2958	155	3.351
Jefferson	5.056.903	850	146	5,949
Judith Basin	8,136,783	1246	159	6,530
Lake	3,767,160	2249	144	1,675
Lewis & Clark	16,164,597	3198	149	5.055
Liberty	2.710,525	601	149	4,509
Lincoln	6.089,315	1640	153	3,713
McCone	4,979,193	1251	164	3,980
Madison	5,762,289	1264	140	5.558
Meagher	4,486,058	451	149	9,946
Mineral	3,648,572	403	150	9,053
Missoula	15,659,822	4219	162	3,711
Musselshell	4,916,594	1983	160	2,479
Park	9,543,717	2332	161	4,091
Petroleum	3,252,856	497	139	6,544
Phillips	6,776,093	2063	139	3.284
Pondera	6,287,836	1661	149	3,785
Powder River	2,984,557	792	148	1,249
Powell	6.357,033	1129	154	5.630
Prairie	5,218,272	1026	155	5,086
Ravalli	5,765,753	2463	152	2,340
Richland	6,040.936	2674	144	2,259
Roosevelt	6.457,608	2845	143	2,269
Rosebud	8,071,997	1667	150	4,842
Sanders	7,117,317	1202	151	5,921
Sheridan	6.485,495	2872	155	2,258
Silver Bow	39,021.350	8525	151	4,577
Stillwater	4,238,798	1647	157	3,180
Sweet Grass	4,806,809	912	156	5,270
Teton	6,751,787	1564	148	4,316
Toole	8,996,810	1387	155	6,486
*Treasure	2,167,389	392	160	5,528
Valley	9,263,087	3056	149	3,031
Wheatland	5,682,370	993	157	5,722
Wibaux	2,355,044	734	147	3,208
Yellowstone	21,533,673	7413	150	2,904
TOTAL		120,337		

* As of June 30, 1929.

Table No. 9—This Table Shows the Inequality of District Levies, 1929-1930.

County	No. of Dists. with no Dist. Levy	Levies of 1-5 mills	Levies of 6-10 mills	Levies of 11-15 mills	Levies of 16-20 mills	Levies above 20 mills	Highest Levy	Lowest Levy
Beaverhead	2	10	20	4	1	1	22.5	....
Big Horn	2	....	....	4	3	....	18.5	....
Blaine	2	4	19	18	4	....	19	....
Broadwater	2	13	10	4	3	1	30	....
Carbon (1929)	....	4	10	21	11	11	40	3
Carter	....	6	3	22	4	....	18	2
Cascade	3	14	31	15	9	2	20.5	....
Chouteau	9	9	45	17	7	2	27	....
Custer	1	4	15	9	5	1	22	....
Daniels	....	....	3	3	3	11	52	10
Dawson	2	3	12	33	13	5	35	....
Deer Lodge	1	3	9	1	....	....	11.5	....
Fallon	2	4	14	12	6	2	26	....
Fergus	4	8	30	61	15	16	37	....
Flathead	....	6	26	18	4	....	19.5	2
Gallatin	6	15	22	17	7	3	30	....
Garfield	1	13	9	23	5	1	22	....
Glacier	....	2	5	4	2	....	20	5
Golden Valley	16	2	11	12	6	1	23	....
Granite	4	8	8	1	....	....	12.5	....
Hill	....	2	11	22	24	5	24	2.5
Jefferson	3	5	7	7	3	1	33	....
Judith Basin	10	4	20	10	1	5	24.5	....
Lake	....	1	2	13	1	3	37.5	5
Lewis & Clark	4	5	22	4	4	1	26	....
Liberty	1	3	14	6	....	....	15.5	....
Lincoln	....	2	16	5	2	1	21	2
McCone	....	6	15	26	4	3	35	2
Madison	11	4	20	5	4	9	35	....
Meagher	3	9	7	2	....	....	14	....
Mineral	1	2	4	2	1	....	18	....
Missoula	2	8	17	5	3	1	37.5	....
Musselshell	9	5	9	18	5	6	51.5	....
Park	6	10	24	22	4	....	18	....
Petroleum	....	....	10	14	6	2	31	8
Phillips	2	....	6	22	7	10	37	....
Pondera	3	3	8	13	3	1	23.5	....
Powder River	....	1	5	24	3	1	22	3
Powell	1	11	17	4	1	....	16	....
Prairie	3	1	14	8	3	1	30	....
Ravalli	....	1	6	6	6	6	32.5	5
Richland	2	2	14	41	15	18	69	....
Roosevelt	....	3	4	4	4	10	70.5	3
Rosebud	3	8	10	15	5	3	32	....
Sanders	....	1	6	5	2	2	26	5
Sheridan	4	4	11	6	9	20	53	....
Silver Bow	8	....	1	....	....	....	10.5	....
Stillwater	1	6	6	33	17	11	47	....
Sweet Grass	7	15	16	22	3	1	21	....
Teton	2	6	15	12	3	9	41	....
Toole	9	3	21	10	4	3	34	....
Treasure (1929)	12	4	3	....	....	....	10	....
Valley	....	....	6	9	3	6	32.5	10
Wheatland	5	7	13	5	2	2	24	....
Wibaux	1	1	6	20	4	1	26	....
Yellowstone	....	4	13	23	14	2	30	2

Table No. 10—This Table Shows the Amount of Property in Each County Without Any District Levies. 1929-1930.

County	Full Valuation Without Dist. Levies	Taxable Valuation Without Dist. Levies	Highest District Millage	Uniform County Millage Required
Beaverhead	$ 560,318	$ 173,018	22.5	12
Big Horn	386,490	118,705	18.5	No Data
Blaine	297,825	89,562	19	12
Broadwater	364,493	123,366	30	9
Carbon*	None	None	40	22
Carter	None	None	18	13
Cascade	516,468	160,767	29.5	11
Chouteau	2,080,764	614,343	27	15
Custer	1,104,401	391,629	22	15
Daniels	None	None	52	26
Dawson	651,041	241,622	35	15
Deer Lodge	98,226	29,765	11.5	10
Fallon	567,472	173,467	26	15
Fergus	637,490	198,391	37	20
Flathead	None	None	19.5	13
Gallatin	1,683,703	542,517	30	15
Garfield	245,842	74,071	22	16
Glacier	None	None	20	22
Golden Valley	2,520,604	862,072	23	12
Granite	2,124,604	684,919	12.5	9
Hill	None	None	24	19
Jefferson	1,430,376	531,277	33	13
Judith Basin	2,897,419	909,406	24.5	13
Lake	None	None	27.5	32
Lewis & Clark	1,480,386	475,984	26	14
Liberty	162,086	49,125	15.5	22
Lincoln	None	None	21	17
McCone	None	None	35	12
Madison	4,055,659	1,328,778	35	18
Meagher	1,249,137	417,542	14	7
Mineral	257,807	99,931	18	15
Missoula	502,769	157,520	37.5	12
Musselshell	1,997,307	725,440	51.5	21
Park	1,385,234	454,018	18	11
Petroleum	None	None	31	12
Phillips	532,182	157,451	37	16
Pondera	818,854	246,981	23.5	15
Powder River	None	None	22	14
Powell	113,055	33,028	16	8
Prairie	921,814	310,284	30	13
Ravalli	None	None	32.5	23
Richland	164,571	49,504	69	21
Roosevelt	None	None	70.5	27
Rosebud	525,835	190,113	32	17
Sanders	None	None	26	14
Sheridan	743,032	213,844	53	27
Silver Bow	13,338,975	2,609,400	10.5	11
Stillwater	47,130	13,858	47	19
Sweet Grass	1,575,289	489,890	21	8
Teton	296,705	89,921	41	19
Toole	2,510,093	932,758	34	15
Treasure*	3,614,519	1,250,599	10	12
Valley	None	None	32.5	21
Wheatland	1,268,522	391,119	24	11
Wibaux	73,400	25,035	26	11
Yellowstone	None	None	30	16
Total	$55,601,225	$16,630,490		

*1929.

COMMON SCHOOL EQUALIZATION FUND

The fund known as the Common School Equalization Fund was created by an act of the legislature at the 1927 session. This fund is for the common school. Common school has been interpreted to mean elementary school, therefore this fund cannot be used to aid in maintaining high school education.

The Common School Equalization Fund is derived from one-half of the inheritance tax, one-half of the oil royalties, one-half of the metal mines tax, and one-fourth of the oil license tax.

The act creating the equalization fund declared that the State Board of Education be the board to administer and distribute the Equalization Fund. Acting under the authority thus given, the State Board of Education has made the following rules and regulations by which the Common School Equalization Fund has been administered during the past two years.

Regulations of State Board of Education for the Distribution of the State Common School Equalization Fund, December 2, 1929

I. Any school district before being considered for reimbursement from the State Equalization Fund shall furnish through its school trustees and the county superintendent of schools to the state board of education a sworn statement of:

a. Amount received from the Equalization Fund the previous year.
b. The taxable valuation of the district.
c. The number of elementary teachers employed last year.
d. Length of term of school maintained last year in each school in the district.
e. Length of term of school to be maintained the coming year in each school in the district.
f. The elementary enrollment in each school last year.
g. The amount paid last year for transportation, house rent, board or tuition and transfer of apportionment for elementary pupils.
h. The number of elementary pupils taken care of under g.
i. Amount received from tuition (including Indian) and transfer of apportionments for elementary pupils.
j. The total special levy voted by the district for maintenance (include 10 mills and extra levy voted) for the coming year.
k. Such other information as the board may see fit to call for upon the blanks furnished for reports.

The report shall also be attested by the county superintendent of schools relative to enrollment of each school and plans for school term as best he is able to certify. It shall be attested by the county clerk and recorder as to taxable valuation and special levy of the district.

The county superintendent of schools and county treasurer shall also append statements as to whether good business management has been practiced by trustees or whether there has been extravagance or careless handling of funds. Without such statements the report of the district will not be considered.

II. Any school district which employs but one teacher in which district the sum of the apportionments derived from the income from state lands, and from the six-mill county levy of the previous year, together with the amount which would be derived from a twelve-mill special levy upon the taxable valuation of the district and income for maintenance from tuition and transfer of apportionments for elementary pupils will produce for the coming year a sum less than $1200, shall receive a sum from the State Equalization Fund equal to the difference between the sum so computed and $1200. In case of rural schools enrolling four or fewer pupils under extenuating circumstances reimbursement may be given only to the extent of providing a total of $900 per year instead of $1200, as in larger schools; provided, that the State Board of Education will consider for such reimbursement from the State Equalization Fund only such districts as certify to the following:

a. That they will maintain a nine-month term the ensuing year.

b. That at least a twelve-mill special levy for maintenance has been voted (two mills in excess of the regular ten mills which may be established by the board of trustees).

c. That they will not maintain a school for fewer than five children except under extenuating circumstances, a statement of which will be submitted to the State Board of Education for its approval.

d. The amount received from the Equalization Fund last year.

e. The taxable valuation of the district.

f. The amount paid last year for transportation, house rent, board or tuition, and transfer of apportionment for elementary pupils.

g. The number of elementary pupils taken care of under f.

h. Amount received from tuition (including Indian) and transfer of apportionments for elementary pupils.

III. Any school district which maintains more than one school, in which district not more than one or two teachers are employed in each school, or maintains one school in which not more than two teachers are employed, in which district the sum of the apportionments derived from the income from state lands and from the six-mill county levy and income for maintenance from tuition and transfer of apportionments for elementary pupils the previous year, together with the amount derived from a twelve-mill special levy upon the district will produce the coming year a sum less than $1200 for each teacher employed, shall receive a sum from the State Equalization Fund equal to the difference between the sum so computed and $1200 for each teacher employed, provided that the State Board of Education will consider for such reimbursement from the State Equalization Fund only such district as certifies to the following:

a. That they plan to maintain a nine-month term the ensuing year in each school in the district.

b. That at least a twelve-mill special levy for maintenance has been voted (2 mills in excess of the regular 10 mills which may be established by the board of trustees).

c. That they will not maintain a school for fewer than five children except under extenuating circumstances, a statement of which will be submitted to the State Board of Education for its approval.
d. The amount received from the Equalization Fund last year.
e. The taxable valuation of the district.
f. The amount paid last year for transportation, house rent, board or tuition and transfer of apportionments for elementary pupils.
g. The number of elementary pupils taken care of under f.
h. Amount received from tuition (including Indian) and transfer of apportionments for elementary pupils.

IV. Any school district maintaining a system of graded schools where not fewer than 3 nor more than 5 teachers are employed, which district may also maintain one or more rural schools in which district the sum of the apportionments for elementary schools derived from the income from state lands and from the six-mill county levy, together with the amount derived from a twelve-mill special levy upon the district and income for maintenance from tuition and transfer of apportionments for elementary pupils will produce the ensuing year a sum less than $1200 for each teacher employed in the rural schools of the district and a per capita cost of 40 cents per pupil per day in average daily attendance the previous year in the elementary schools maintaining from 3 to 5 teachers, such district shall receive a sum from the State Equalization Fund equal to the difference between the amount so computed and the sum of $1100 for each teacher employed in rural schools and a per capita allowance of 40 cents per pupil per day in average daily attendance the previous year in the elementary schools of the district maintaining from 3 to 5 teachers, provided that not more than one teacher in the graded school shall be counted for every 25 pupils or major fraction thereof, in daily attendance: provided also that the trustees shall submit similar statements relative to length of term, levy, valuation, etc., as called for under Section III. But in no case in graded schools where there are fewer than 3 nor more than 5 teachers will the Equalization Fund be used to equalize the cost of instruction up to more than $1500 per teacher.

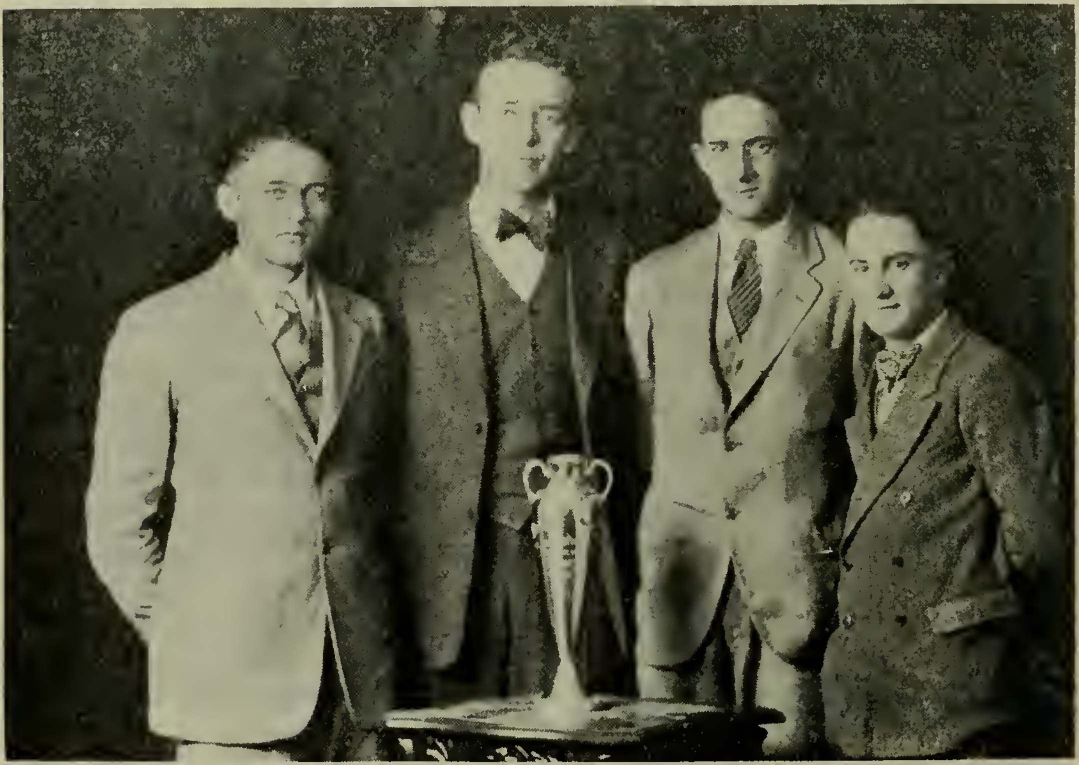
V. Any school district maintaining a system of graded schools where not fewer than 6 nor more than 8 teachers are employed, in which district the sum of the apportionments for the elementary schools derived from the income from state lands, and from the six-mill county levy the previous year, together with the amount derived from a twelve-mill special levy upon the district and income for maintenance from tuition and transfer of apportionments for elementary pupils will produce for the ensuing year a sum less than a per capita cost of 35 cents per pupil per day in average daily attendance the previous year in the elementary schools, such school district shall receive a sum from the State Equalization Fund equal to the difference between the sum so computed and a per capita allowance of 35 cents per pupil per day in average daily attendance in the elementary schools in the district the previous year, provided, if such district maintains any rural schools, an allowance of $1200 per teacher as provided in Section IV shall be counted in estimating the allotment; also provided, that not more than one teacher shall be counted for every 25 pupils or major fraction thereof in daily attendance; provided also that the trustees shall submit similar statements relative to length of term, levy, valuation, etc., as called for under Section III. But in no case in graded schools where there are fewer than 6 nor more than 8 teachers will the Equalization fund be used to equalize the cost of instruction up to more than $1600 per teacher.

VI. Any school district maintaining a system of graded schools where 9 or more teachers are employed in which district the sum of the apportionments for the elementary school derived from the income from state lands and from the six-mill county levy the previous year, together with the amount derived from a twelve-mill special levy upon the district and income for maintenance from tuition and transfer of apportionments for elementary pupils will produce for the ensuing year a sum less than a per capita cost of 30 cents per pupil per day in average daily attendance the previous year in the elementary schools such school district shall receive a sum from the State Equalization Fund equal to the difference between the sum so computed and a per capita allowance of 30 cents per pupil per day in average daily attendance in the elementary school in the district the previous year; provided if such district maintains any rural schools, an allowance of $1200 per teacher as provided in Section IV shall be counted in estimating the allotment; also provided that not more than one teacher shall be counted for every 30 pupils or major fraction thereof in daily attendance. But in no case in graded schools where there are 9 or more teachers will the Equalization Fund be used to equalize the cost of instruction up to more than $1700 per teacher.

VII. In any district in which there is so small a number of children in any one portion of the district as to render inadvisable the maintenance of a separate school for such children, the State Board of Education will permit reimbursement to districts for the placing of such children in elementary grades in school in their own or other districts, provided that a detailed statement under oath, of the payments for rent, board, transportation, or tuition, or transfer of apportionments last year and that proposed for the coming year is submitted to the State Board of Education on blanks provided by the board and is not found excessive in any particular; also provided that the sum of the apportionments to the elementary schools of the district derived from the income from state lands, and from the six-mill county levy of the previous year, together with the amount which would be derived from a twelve-mill special levy upon the taxable valuation of the district and income for maintenance from tuition and transfer of apportionments for elementary pupils will produce for the coming year a sum less than $1200 for each teacher actually employed in rural schools or a sum less than the before-mentioned allowances per day per child in average daily attendance as stated in Sections IV, V, and VI, and a sufficient additional amount to provide reasonable payments for such rent, board, transportation, tuition, or transfer of apportionment for elementary children to another school either in the same or in another district, provided that the trustees of the district have made plans for the ensuing year which in all respects meet the requirements of the State Board of Education as set up in paragraph III.

VIII. Transportation requests shall be allowed only after full and complete proof of actual contracts has been submitted, and expenses for transportation shall be divided between the grades and high school in proportion to the actual number of children from the grades and high school being transported, and allowances shall be made only for children attending the elementary school. In one- or two-teacher schools in districts entitled to aid, the full amount of transportation, according to the schedule given in Section 1010 of Chapter 102, Session Laws, 1929, will be allowed. This transportation expense is evidenced by contracts made for the year. In schools of more than two teachers in districts entitled to aid, one-half the full amount of transportation, according to the schedule given in Section 1010 of Chapter 102, Session Laws, 1929, will be allowed. Rural schools having four or fewer pupils, which have made application to participate in this fund are to be allowed to participate in the distribution of said fund only to the extent of providing a total of $900 per school.

IX. Any misrepresentation of facts or costs and incorrect segregation of expenses between grades and high school will be regarded by the State Board of Education as sufficient grounds for dismissing from consideration the financial needs of a district. Any district whose trustees



This stock judging team from the Gallatin County High School won first place at the Pacific International in 1929 in competition with fifty-seven other teams. From left to right: Karl Michel, D. L. MacDonald (Coach), Roy Allsop, and Max Overstreet.

after having secured an allotment from the State Equalization Fund, later violates its agreement to maintain a term of nine months, shall have deducted from future allotments an amount sufficient to equalize the amount not spent that year.

X. No district participating in the distribution of the State Equalization Fund shall be permitted to establish a new rural school without submitting to the State Board of Education a statement of the need of such a school in the district and complete details of plans for school and probable enrollment, together with the reasons why children cannot be provided for in schools already established.

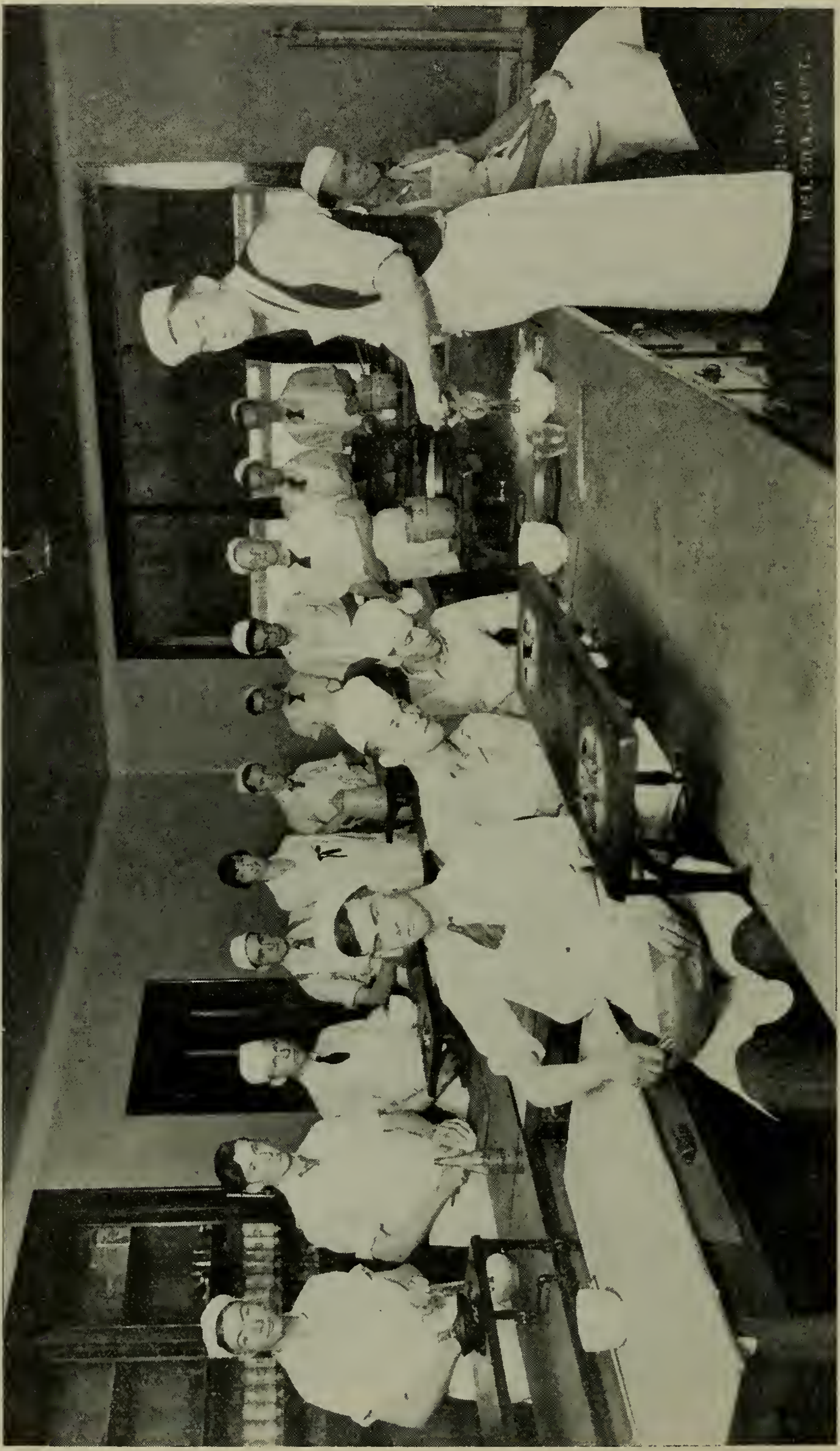
The same requirements will apply regarding the creation of new school districts by county superintendents.

XI. Apportionments for districts that have received aid the previous year shall be computed on the basis of records of the previous year, provided that the levy for the current year is twelve mills for maintenance, that the length of term is nine months, and that the proper application is made.

XII. When the necessary computations have been made in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction the Clerk of the State Board of Education shall certify to the State Auditor and State Treasurer the amount of money to be paid out of the State Equalization Fund to each school district of the state entitled to participate in said Fund, in accordance with these regulations.

NOTE: The Equalization Fund does not pay any back debts, such as registered warrants. Neither does the Equalization Fund pay bonds, nor interest for sinking fund. The Equalization Fund does not build buildings, nor buy equipment. The Equalization Fund helps to pay only current general fund warrants.

An analysis of Table No. 11 will show that the common school equalization fund made it possible for 21,714 school children to be benefitted by a nine months term of school, who otherwise would have been denied this privilege. Practically 90% of the schools in Montana now have terms nine months long. Due to the common school equalization fund this has been made possible, in many cases.



Boys' class in Home Economics, Helena. Caroline Buckman, Instructor.

Table No. 11.—Data on Distribution of Equalization Fund, 1928-29.

County	Total No. Districts Rec'd Aid 1928-29	Total No. Rural Children	Total No. Children in Graded Schools	Total Rural and Grade Children	Amount of Aid Received 1928-1929
Beaverhead	....	....	....	....	....
Big Horn	3	113	....	113	$ 1,644.29
Blaine	15	406	....	406	13,084.54
Broadwater	3	20	....	20	1,033.04
Carbon	33	1,440	1,000	2,440	22,109.97
Carter	16	339	160	499	16,742.59
Cascade	16	189	135	324	6,637.67
Chouteau	10	126	....	126	4,511.07
Custer	6	72	108	180	4,898.44
Daniels	9	464	719	1,183	17,147.58
Dawson	29	486	150	636	17,961.42
Deer Lodge	....	....	....	....	....
Fallon	15	307	145	452	10,620.14
Fergus	67	714	269	983	30,204.93
Flathead	9	255	....	255	3,801.43
Gallatin	4	46	....	46	797.17
Garfield	25	446	126	572	20,009.85
Glacier	2	27	....	27	879.74
Golden Valley	7	48	....	48	3,948.33
Granite	....	....	....	....	....
Hill	17	174	....	174	9,461.04
Jefferson	3	28	....	28	795.01
Judith Basin	1	12	....	12	403.61
Lake	13	384	1,464	1,848	22,105.91
Lewis & Clark	3	36	....	36	461.39
Liberty	1	7	....	7	334.59
Lincoln	2	26	....	26	724.29
McCone	10	244	....	244	6,118.72
Madison	2	16	....	16	1,791.48
Meagher	....	....	....	....	....
Mineral	....	....	....	....	....
Missoula	3	26	....	26	1,472.53
Musselshell	22	315	325	640	18,528.29
Park	5	54	....	54	2,309.99
Petroleum	12	100	....	100	4,700.51
Phillips	20	460	202	662	18,965.96
Pondera	2	100	....	100	2,754.69
Powder River	13	298	....	298	13,167.66
Powell	5	45	....	45	1,493.18
Prairie	9	308	....	308	6,079.76
Ravalli	10	203	805	1,008	9,345.14
Richland	37	527	991	1,518	29,448.56
Roosevelt	12	647	790	1,437	17,714.54
Rosebud	8	110	74	184	4,791.68
Sanders	1	3	....	3	387.87
Silver Bow	....	....	....	....	....
Sheridan	21	518	1,011	1,529	26,187.35
Stillwater	35	409	215	624	21,406.12
Sweet Grass	13	109	....	109	5,664.11
Teton	8	284	....	284	3,267.76
Toole	4	50	....	50	2,130,28
Treasure	....	....	....	....	....
Valley	9	702	170	872	14,556.79
Wheatland	....	....	....	....	....
Wibaux	15	177	......	177	9,736.29
Yellowstone	11	218	767	985	8,744.55
Total	596	12,088	9,626	21,714	$441,081.85

DISBURSEMENTS OR EXPENDITURES

A study of Tables 12, 13, 14, and 15 will reveal the various items of expense that are incurred in maintaining a school system. Too often the erroneous belief is entertained that practically all the expenditures of a school system are for salaries. An analysis of the following table will show that in one case as low as 32% of the total cost was for actual instruction. It would be an unscientific procedure to analyze school costs of any school system for one year only. Capital outlay varies from year to year depending on the new buildings erected, equipment purchased, and kindred outlays. The liquidation of debts must be considered over a period of years. A bond issue of $100,000 falling due in any one year, and paid off in that year, obviously should not be credited to that year alone in obtaining average costs. Again when registered warrants are paid off in any one year this amount appears as an expenditure for the year when paid, while the expenditure was made in previous years. These are only a few points to be considered. Other such items, as density of population, length of term, program offered, etc., should all be considered if anything like a fair comparison is to be attempted.

The expenditures for the school systems are listed under these eight headings: general control, instruction, instruction supplies, operation of school plant, transportation, auxiliary agencies, capital outlay, and liquidation of debts.

Home Economics Department at the Fergus County High School at Lewistown, teaching how to prepare meals for the proper development of growing children. Frances Parker, instructor.

Here is a picture of the shop class of the Conrad High School salvaging materials for shop use. From this field trip the boys brought back fifty pounds of babbitt, a large amount of iron, a supply of zinc strips to be used in soldering, two engine blocks, and other materials.

The above is a picture of the hog project started by Ted Kartes of the Gallatin County High School at Bozeman. Ted developed these small pigs to a weight of 207 pounds in 157 days. Ted is on his way to being a successful hog raiser.

(1) General control includes school board and business office expense, salary of clerk and business office expense of superintendent or other executive offices, census, and compulsory education.

(2) Instruction includes salaries paid supervisors, teaching principals and teachers.

(3) Instruction supplies include expenditures for text books, library books, stationery, chalk, ink, paste, handicraft supplies, and kindred materials.

(4) Operation and maintenance of plant includes expenditures for wages of janitors, engineers, fuel, water, light, sanitary supplies, repairs, replacements and upkeep.

(5) Transportation includes expenditures for board and rent as well as transportation.

(6) Auxiliary agencies include all other minor expenses not given in first five classifications. Auxiliary agencies may include such items as expenditure for health, insurance, transfer of apportionment, etc.

(7) Capital outlay includes expenditures for new buildings, grounds, equipment, and the like. The funds for capital outlay are generally secured from bond issues.

(8) Liquidation of debts are expenditures made for interest on bond issues and for cancellation of bonds together with other like debts.

Table No. 12—Classification and Amount for Each Item of Expenditure 1929-1930

County	General Control	Instruction	Textbooks and Supplies	Operation & Maintenance of Plant
Beaverhead	$ 7,340.74	$ 97,450.72	$ 9,376.45	$ 32,528.00
Big Horn	5,637.32	105,481.60	10,354.97	20,023.34
Blaine	8,754.74	129,256.11	9,018.55	33,331.29
Broadwater	929.55	48,169.41	3,493.03	10,681.19
Carbon	31,881.36	179,341.89	16,646.17	43,626.32
Carter	5,410.84	64,134.73	4,125.64	10,665.87
Cascade	37,085.70	553,217.25	41,440.98	118,343.02
Chouteau	18,677.26	164,421.55	14,261.74	39,187.79
Custer	18,483.18	150,319.45	11,845.56	37,325.73
Daniels	11,671.72	92,213.35	8,219.16	19,981.63
Dawson	13,385.71	140,816.60	10,202.54	32,384.46
Deer Lodge	11,988.56	146,719.76	20,080.07	37,883.37
Fallon	9,704.45	75,115.43	6,072.58	15,510.27
Fergus	33,591.08	295,546.33	20,287.44	65,013.59
Flathead	25,539.69	223,136.04	17,617.08	63,803.08
Gallatin	26,932.22	228,895.15	22,419.34	57,621.88
Garfield	6,579.73	88,454.82	8,334.39	13,660.53
Glacier	13,948.24	59,252.38	9,510.82	27,211.85
Golden Valley	9,889.97	50,113.51	5,570.79	9,734.55
Granite	5,079.25	46,934.92	6,167.60	12,746.82
Hill	20,337.17	166,829.91	17,702.92	42,608.30
Jefferson	9,123.24	55,724.09	6,799.15	19,694.07
Judith Basin	14,305.10	107,086.76	7,229.20	29,149.28
Lake	10,021.16	95,741.54	8,635.52	23,670.29
Lewis & Clark	18,978.81	224,454.63	20,924.43	69,289.27
Liberty	6,055.91	44,053.47	3,710.44	9,494.80
Lincoln	14,923.30	99,148.50	7,958.04	22,889.93
McCone	6,018.97	75,354.25	7,477.95	12,281.89
Madison	18,650.61	76,643.99	6,085.83	20,382.02
Meagher	5,908.70	40,292.09	2,955.01	9,919.79
Mineral	10,298.26	39,858.80	5,353.46	17,250.79
Missoula	25,078.84	262,923.63	21,358.57	60,662.11
Musselshell	12,897.13	114,857.16	8,318.44	19,472.15
Park	16,612.34	156,593.86	12,630.73	32,500.27
Petroleum	4.007.93	47,576.41	3,744.46	12,004.93
Phillips	4,429.19	137,669.29	11,120.03	33,398.71
Pondera	10,831.97	92,977.38	9,052.72	25,298.52
Powder River	3,836.38	62,726.68	8,038.79	6,925.82
Powell	10,065.85	83,135.54	6,507.50	18,901.67
Prairie	6,934.89	71,791.36	6,001.02	13,707.70
Ravalli	18,202.96	107,618.24	12,678.29	30,657.21
Richland	16,264.74	148,479.27	11,534.48	26,061.75
Roosevelt	21,209.94	146,676.26	13,670.02	41,141.85
Rosebud	17,542.99	104,982.03	11,334.62	27,113.05
Sanders	19,894.01	81.073.66	9,970.41	25,988.96
Sheridan	23,050.68	151,498.67	15,167.26	37,507.17
Silver Bow	30,972.60	504,963.74	40,697.83	113,401.06
Stillwater	13,598.14	100,426.06	8,280.21	23,971.12
Sweet Grass	4,222.70	71,893.61	5,510.69	17,627.16
Teton	12,219.65	100,187.08	8,862.57	27,634.42
Toole	15,366.66	126,099.42	9,108.70	37,778.89
Treasure	4,198.85	22,146.11	2,112.21	5,932.78
Valley	19,749.82	190,582.89	14,209.66	44,897.80
Wheatland	11,157.93	68,966.97	6,076.28	17,681.20
Wibaux	1,688.14	48,442.92	3,480.85	10,620.54
Yellowstone	27,791.75	362,650.92	27,384.00	92,081.72
Total	$788,958.62	$7,331,118.19	$636,727.18	$1,779,963.57

Table No. 13—Classification and Amount for Each Item of Expenditure (Continued) 1929-1930

County	Transportation	Auxiliary Agencies	Capital Outlays	Liquidation of Debts
Beaverhead	$ 6,159.22	$ 12,911.70	$ 3,630.69	$ 28,285.96
Big Horn	12,534.59	7,244.53	3,752.19	22,838.84
Blaine	10,947.14	7,641.09	17,995.15	21,073.97
Broadwater	6,757.40	2,817.02	5,401.53	18,226.40
Carbon	4,711.55	9,565.60	35,289.77	18,344.95
Carter	1,091.37	4,187.67	5,294.91	6,926.88
Cascade	35,257.84	22,702.34	646,286.43	111,568.63
Chouteau	20,080.57	25,815.51	13,753.32	9,644.48
Custer	7,271.26	5,399.22	9,554.76	52,788.46
Daniels	13,966.73	11,833.27	30,921.37	32,100.54
Dawson	9,079.24	21,109.04	16,011.33	24,744.89
Deer Lodge	8,563.53	5,757.50	303.24	17,238.39
Fallon	4,735.81	6,606.33	5,577.82	12,202.18
Fergus	16,339.57	18,172.49	65,391.44	105,941.48
Flathead	7,836.02	16,996.95	108,730.55	18,398.78
Gallatin	15,960.98	15,477.54	9,921.84	44,299.95
Garfield	9,796.50	10,395.15	31,342.82	11,162.77
Glacier	5,970.74	8,550.59	5,634.65	55,360.48
Golden Valley	4,692.75	3,729.23	2,726.79	13,715.50
Granite	2,874.22	18,377.51	2,992.38	3,859.38
Hill	8,133.91	19,062.98	46,524.48	52,390.70
Jefferson	16,817.60	6,960.39	5,451.23	17,087.83
Judith Basin	12,895.94	26,436.75	20,059.22	8,523.58
Lake	30,939.77	5,340.47	51,236.87	21,332.96
Lewis & Clark	17,868.20	13,646.80	7,526.43	99,747.46
Liberty	4,538.68	3,925.03	3,068.28	11,624.07
Lincoln	10,433.49	5,225.00	2,612.94	33,725.98
McCone	4,517.56	5,724.31	10,552.91	13,329.98
Madison	10,449.95	9,167.84	6,459.33	20,376.00
Meagher	3,145.65	4,923.71	937.38	16,463.32
Mineral	9,839.64	2,665.02	5,620.88	10,401.59
Missoula	8,949.70	14,934.75	19,871.03	116,893.71
Musselshell	6,157.35	5,594.42	5,340.67	25,201.01
Park	4,242.76	6,885.30	4,795.60	18,391.50
Petroleum	10,130.83	2,091.32	5,667.70	7,058.35
Phillips	12,930.43	6,572.66	12,800.33	52,941.91
Pondera	5,155.03	9,394.35	10,668.95	36,483.20
Powder River	2,423.76	4,055.53	5,848.83	5,565.19
Powell	6,475.26	14,785.99	4,080.48	5,379.72
Prairie	8,434.24	8,797.11	70,729.33	13,316.90
Ravalli	19,450.41	5,656.35	125,832.38	28,521.69
Richland	6,445.26	6,861.78	14,988.51	26,233.83
Roosevelt	8,113.80	9,204.09	11,558.53	48,904.64
Rosebud	11,689.04	8,386.98	7,573.50	32,958.59
Sanders	24,163.80	16,537.92	2,985.66	24,854.18
Sheridan	19,093.30	9,729.42	24,390.16	49,069.08
Silver Bow	9,646.07	11,345.80	3,213.54	113,089.76
Stillwater	10,262.12	8,117.73	7,317.11	26,308.45
Sweet Grass	3,822.49	6,565.88	1,002.43	5,940.30
Teton	25,854.66	11,430.63	7,526.41	24,400.29
Toole	5,665.59	17,040.80	3,975.80	23,918.17
Treasure	6,727.67	2,605.46	2,152.23	7,558.54
Valley	15,303.78	11,382.87	17,973.74	60,048.26
Wheatland	4,110.44	7,494.99	11,031.03	18,121.05
Wibaux	2,180.55	4,182.70	745.12	6,598.42
Yellowstone	18,008.47	17,704.23	17,174.44	123,986.25
Total	$589,644.23	$565,727.64	$1,579,806.44	$1,834,569.37

Table No. 14—Classfication and Per Cent of Total for Each Item of Expenditure 1929-1930

County	Total Disbursements	Per Cent for General Control	Per Cent for Instruction	Per Cent for Textbooks and Supplies
Beaverhead	$ 197,683.48	4	49	5
Big Horn	187,867.38	3	56	6
Blaine	238,018.04	4	54	4
Broadwater	96,475.53	1	50	3
Carbon	339,407.61	9	53	5
Carter	101,837.91	5	63	4
Cascade	1,565,902.19	2	35	3
Chouteau	305,842.22	6	54	5
Custer	292,987.62	6	51	4
Daniels	220,907.77	5	42	4
Dawson	267,733.81	5	52	4
Deer Lodge	248,534.44	5	59	8
Fallon	135,524.87	7	55	5
Fergus	620,283.42	5	48	3
Flathead	482,058.19	5	46	4
Gallatin	421,528.90	6	54	5
Garfield	179,726.71	4	49	5
Glacier	185,439.75	7	32	5
Golden Valley	100,173.09	10	51	5
Granite	99,032.08	5	48	6
Hill	373,590.37	5	45	5
Jefferson	137,657.60	7	40	5
Judith Basin	225,685.83	6	47	3
Lake	246,918.58	4	39	3
Lewis & Clark	472,436.03	4	47	4
Liberty	86,470.68	7	51	4
Lincoln	196,917.18	7	50	4
McCone	135,257.82	4	56	5
Madison	168,215.57	11	46	4
Meagher	84,545.65	7	48	3
Mineral	101,288.44	10	39	5
Missoula	530,672.34	5	49	4
Musselshell	197,838.33	6	58	4
Park	252,652.36	6	62	5
Petroleum	92,281.93	4	52	4
Phillips	271,862.55	2	51	4
Pondera	199,862.12	5	47	4
Powder River	99,420.98	4	63	8
Powell	149,332.01	7	56	4
Prairie	199,712.55	3	36	3
Ravalli	348,617.53	5	31	4
Richland	256,869.62	6	58	4
Roosevelt	299,579.13	7	49	4
Rosebud	221,580.79	7	48	5
Sanders	204,568.60	9	40	5
Sheridan	329,505.74	8	46	5
Silver Bow	827,330.40	4	61	5
Stillwater	198,280.94	7	51	4
Sweet Grass	116,585.26	4	62	5
Teton	218,115.71	6	46	4
Toole	238,954.03	6	52	4
Treasure	53,433.85	7	41	4
Valley	374,148.82	5	51	4
Wheatland	144,639.89	8	47	4
Wibaux	77,945.24	3	62	4
Yellowstone	686,781.78	4	52	4
Total	$15,106,521.26			

Table No. 15—Classification and Per Cent of Total for Each Item of Expenditure. 1929-1930—(Continued)

County	Per Cent for Operation & Maintenance of Plant	Per Cent for Transportation	Per Cent for Auxiliary Agencies	Per Cent for Capital Outlays	Per Cent for Liquidation of Debts
Beaverhead	16	3	7	1	14
Big Horn	11	7	4	2	12
Blaine	14	4	3	8	9
Broadwater	12	7	3	5	19
Carbon	13	1	3	10	5
Carter	10	1	4	5	7
Cascade	8	2	1	41	7
Chouteau	13	6	8	4	3
Custer	13	2	2	3	18
Daniels	9	6	5	14	14
Dawson	12	3	8	6	9
Deer Lodge	15	3	2	1–	7
Fallon	11	3	5	4	9
Fergus	10	3	3	11	17
Flathead	13	2	3	23	4
Gallatin	14	4	4	2	10
Garfield	7	5	6	17	6
Glacier	15	3	5	3	30
Golden Valley	10	4	3	3	14
Granite	13	3	18	3	4
Hill	11	2	5	12	14
Jefferson	14	12	5	4	12
Judith Basin	13	6	12	9	4
Lake	10	13	2	21	8
Lewis & Clark	14	4	3	2	21
Liberty	11	5	5	4	13
Lincoln	12	5	3	1	17
McCone	9	3	4	8	10
Madison	12	6	5	3	12
Meagher	12	4	6	1	19
Mineral	17	10	3	6	10
Missoula	11	2	3	4	22
Musselshell	10	3	3	3	13
Park	13	2	3	2	7
Petroleum	13	11	2	6	8
Phillips	12	5	2	5	19
Pondera	13	3	5	5	18
Powder River	7	2	4	6	5
Powell	13	4	10	3	3
Prairie	7	4	4	35	7
Ravalli	9	5	2	36	8
Richland	10	3	3	6	10
Roosevelt	14	2	3	4	16
Rosebud	13	3	4	4	15
Sanders	12	12	8	2	12
Sheridan	12	6	3	8	12
Silver Bow	14	1	1	4–	13
Stillwater	12	5	4	4	13
Sweet Grass	15	3	6	8–	5
Teton	13	12	5	3	11
Toole	16	2	7	2	10
Treasure	11	13	5	4	14
Valley	12	4	3	5	16
Wheatland	12	3	5	8	13
Wibaux	14	3	5	9–	8
Yellowstone	13	3	3	3	18

CHILDREN

The enrollment in Montana schools for the school year 1927-1928 was 117,990. The enrollment for the school year 1929-30 was 120,337.

Table No. 16—Classification of Schools.

	1926	1928	1930
One-room Schools	2479	2425	2359
Two-room Schools	121	136	152
Village Schools in Third Class Districts	150	145	152
City Schools in First and Second Class Districts	147	153	156

It is encouraging to notice from the data above that there is a decrease in the number of one-room schools. Many parents are sending their children to the larger schools. In many cases this is made possible by means of transportation from the common school equalization fund. Again, many parents send the elementary school children to the village or city school where the older students of the family are attending high school. An analysis of the following table will reveal there are still many schools maintained for less than five pupils.

Table No. 17

Enrollment	Rural	Schools in Villages of 3rd Class Districts	Schools in Cities of 1st & 2nd Class Districts
1-4 pupils	148	0	0
5 pupils	123	0	0
6-10 pupils	825	8	0
11-20 pupils	1055	14	0
21-40 pupils	293	64	4
40 or more pupils	63	181	236

ENROLLMENT BY GRADES

A study of tables 18 and 19 will show that the longer terms of school and better trained teachers are bringing the pupils up to the standards for their grades. Table No. 18 gives the situation in 1919-20. Table No. 19 gives the situation ten years later, 1929-30. Please notice the lift from the lower and intermediate grades to the grammar grades and high school.

Table No. 18—Pupils Enrolled in Each Grade in the Public Schools of Montana (Survey, 1919-1920)

Grades	Boys		Girls		All Pupils	
	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total
1	10,746	....	9,457	....	20,203	17.3
2	7,290	....	6,577	....	13,867	11.9
3	6,750	....	6,246	....	12,996	11.1
4	6,880	....	6,432	....	13,312	11.4
5	5,928	....	5,755	....	11,683	10.0
6	5,982	....	5,698	....	11,680	10.0
7	4,858	....	4,856	....	9,714	8.3
8	4,856	....	5,006	....	9,862	8.4
H. S. I	2,639	....	3,166	....	5,805	5.1
H. S. II	1,445	....	1,941	....	3,386	2.9
H. S. III	1,012	....	1,495	....	2,507	2.2
H. S. IV	636	....	1,018	....	1,654	1.4
Total	59,022		57,647		116,669	100.0

Table No. 19—Pupils Enrolled in Each Grade in the Public Schools of Montana (Survey, 1929-1930)

Grades	Boys		Girls		All Pupils	
	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total
Kindergarten	408	.35	373	.3	781	.65
First	7,378	6.	6,649	5.7	14,027	11.7
Second	5,933	4.9	5,566	4.6	11,499	9.5
Third	6,207	5.1	5,711	4.7	11,918	9.8
Fourth	6,500	5.4	5,884	4.8	12,384	10.3
Fifth	6,090	5.	5,446	4.6	11,536	9.6
Sixth	6,127	5.1	5,765	4.8	11,892	9.9
Seventh	5,641	4.7	5,330	4.5	10,971	9.2
Eighth	5,222	4.4	5,320	4.3	10,542	8.7
H. S. I	3,852	3.3	4,292	3.6	8,144	6.8
H. S. II	2,952	2.5	3,784	3.1	6,736	5.6
H. S. III	2,400	2.	2,973	2.5	5,373	4.5
H. S. IV	1,907	1.5	2,320	2.	4,227	3.5
Post Graduates	138	.12	169	.13	307	.25
Total	60,755	50.37	60,582	49.63	120,337	100

PROGRESS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

One of the most significant factors by which the progress of a school system can be judged is the "overageness", "underageness", and normal enrollment.

By overage for the first grade we mean a child who is older than seven years and still enrolled in the first grade; by underage for the first grade we mean a child who is not yet six years old and enrolled in the first grade; by normal age for the first grade we mean children between the ages of six and seven, inclusive, and enrolled in the first grade.

A similar explanation will make clear overage, underage, and normal ages for the remaining grades and high school. The figures in heavy black type shown in Table No. 20 indicate the normal aged children for each grade. Those indicated above the heavy type are young or underage for their grades and those below the heavy type are old or overage for their grades.

Table No. 20 shows the age grade enrollment for Montana for 1929-30. 1929-30.

During the school year 1919-20 there were 31,280 children who were overage or too old for their grades. During the next ten years this "overageness" was reduced materially. The number of children overage or too old for their grades in 1929-30 was 19,252. The percentage of overage pupils was 25.8 in 1919-20. The percentage of overage pupils in 1929-30 was approximately 16%. The percentage of overage pupils was reduced from 25.8 to 16 within the last ten years, or in other words in 1919-20 one pupil out of every four was too old for his grade and in 1929-30 one pupil out of every six was too old for his grade.

It would not be fair to assume that all the overage pupils are those who are repeating the grade; however, a good many are "repeaters". Besides the discouragement, lack of confidence, feeling of inferiority, that failure and "overageness" bring to children, this condition is one of the greatest wastes of our school system. If Montana in 1929-30 expended $15,283,161 (not considering liquidation of debts) and if 16% or 1/6 of the pupils were overage or "repeaters" this partially represents a waste of $2,547,193.33.

In Flathead County the seed potato industry is an important one. Here is the seed potato project of Frank Sterba, of the Flathead County High School at Kalispell. This project would be a credit to any farmer.

Table No. 21—Children Younger Than Normal Age for Grade, 1919-20, 1929-30

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Table No. 20—Enrollment by Ages and Grades, 1929-1930

Age—Years	Kindergarten		First		Second		Third		Fourth		Fifth		Sixth		Seventh		Eighth		1st Year H. S.		2nd Year H. S.		3rd Year H. S.		4th Year H. S.		Graduates, Spec., etc.		TOTALS		Grand Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			
5	408	373	672	607	16	44		1																					1095	1025	2120
6			4711	4547	736	886	36	26	1																				5484	5459	10943
7			1448	1113	3045	3058	796	895	27	69	2																		5317	5125	10442
8			356	280	1445	1134	2924	3003	827	920	38	67	4																5594	5394	10983
9			101	49	455	276	1543	1178	2784	2881	765	748	58	81	1	1													5707	5214	10921
10			46	26	138	98	654	373	1650	1280	2232	2456	765	964	79	78	2	4	1										5466	5279	10745
11			18	11	60	45	199	163	673	446	1558	1275	2347	2446	771	814	89	123	12	6									5727	5318	11045
12			9	7	15	16	75	43	323	183	866	676	1538	1311	1959	2162	797	989	63	114	2	3					2	3	5649	5406	11055
13			7	2	12	4	40	21	128	60	366	202	777	674	1465	1330	1751	1965	611	750	64	97	6	6			6	3	5123	5014	10137
14			3	4	6	3	22	14	49	26	166	89	402	256	821	613	1415	1363	1376	1583	431	712	48	74	1	2	15	2	4745	4741	9486
16			6	2	2	1	15	3	29	17	76	38	171	102	387	266	738	693	1066	1107	1071	1421	309	628	39	31	8	6	3916	4106	8020
16			3		3		2		6	10	27	4	50	26	129	67	333	217	676	607	801	971	792	1160	291	418	10	12	3022	3382	6404
17				1			2		2	1	4	2	12	4	22	12	62	64	166	169	399	393	614	796	696	995	9	17	1977	2444	4421
18										1	1		3	1	6	7	26	9	71	37	145	138	473	285	537	598	48	71	1310	1147	2457
19								1	1	1					1		8	2	17	17	39	39	127	82	223	204	27	26	443	371	814
20					1	1											1	1	6	2	10	10	31	42	120	72	13	30	181	158	339
Totals	408	373	7378	6649	5933	5566	6207	5711	6500	5884	6090	5446	6127	5765	5641	5330	5222	5320	3862	4292	2962	3784	2400	2973	1907	2320	138	169	60755	59582	120337

Table No. 21—Children Younger Than Normal Age for Grade, 1919-20, 1929-30

Grade	1919-20				1929-30			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Per Cent	Boys	Girls	Total	Per Cent
First	791	776	1567	1.3	672	607	1279	1.1
Second	558	757	1315	1.2	751	930	1681	1.4
Third	518	711	1229	1.1	831	922	1753	1.5
Fourth	672	816	1488	1.3	855	979	1834	1.6
Fifth	540	632	1172	1.0	805	805	1610	1.4
Sixth	642	799	1441	1.2	827	1045	1872	1.6
Seventh	492	573	1065	.9	851	893	1744	1.5
Eighth	534	672	1206	1.0	888	1126	2014	1.7
H. S. I	265	389	654	.5	587	870	1457	1.1
H. S. II	173	238	411	.3	487	812	1299	1.0
H. S. III	128	220	348	.3	363	608	971	.8
H. S. IV	85	136	221	.2	331	451	782	.6
Total	5398	6719	12117	10.3	10048	8248	18296	15.3

Table No. 22—Children Older Than Normal Age for Grade. 1919-20; 1929-30.

Grade	1919-20				1929-30			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Per Cent	Boys	Girls	Total	Per Cent
First	1733	1170	2903	2.4	547	382	929	.7
Second	1720	1251	2971	2.6	692	444	1136	.9
Third	2174	1428	3602	3.0	909	608	1517	1.4
Fourth	2322	1771	4093	3.6	1211	744	1955	1.6
Fifth	2293	1660	3953	3.4	1495	910	2405	2.0
Sixth	2099	1651	3750	3.0	1615	963	2578	2.2
Seventh	1777	523	2300	2.0	1366	945	2311	2.0
Eighth	1680	1600	3280	2.9	1168	866	2034	1.8
H. S. I	817	886	1703	1.5	823	732	1555	1.1
H. S. II	379	453	832	.7	593	580	1173	.9
H. S. III	236	277	513	.4	631	409	1040	.8
H. S. IV	168	212	380	.3	343	276	619	.5
Total	17398	12882	30280	25.8	11393	7859	19252	15.9

Table No. 23—Children Normal Age for Grade, 1919-20; 1929-30.

Grade	1919-20				1929-30			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Per Cent	Boys	Girls	Total	Per Cent
First	8222	7511	15733	13.6	6159	5660	11819	9.8
Second	5012	4569	9581	8.3	4490	4192	8682	7.2
Third	4058	4107	8165	6.9	4467	4181	8648	7.2
Fourth	3886	3845	7731	6.6	4434	4161	8595	7.6
Fifth	3095	3463	6558	5.7	3790	3731	7521	6.3
Sixth	3241	3248	6489	5.5	3685	3757	7442	6.2
Seventh	2589	2760	5349	4.5	3424	3492	6916	5.8
Eighth	2642	2734	5376	4.6	3166	3328	6494	5.5
H. S. I	1557	1891	3448	3.9	2442	2690	5132	4.3
H. S. II	893	1250	2143	1.9	1872	2392	4264	3.6
H. S. III	648	998	1646	1.5	1406	1956	3362	2.8
H. S. IV	383	670	1053	.9	1233	1593	2826	2.5
Total	36226	37046	73272	63.9	40568	41133	81701	68.8

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Table No. 21—Children Younger Than Normal Age for Grade, 1919-20, 1929-30

Grade	1919-20				1929-30			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Per Cent	Boys	Girls	Total	Per Cent
First	791	776	1567	1.3	672	607	1279	1.1
Second	558	757	1315	1.2	751	930	1681	1.4
Third	518	711	1229	1.1	831	922	1753	1.5
Fourth	672	816	1488	1.3	855	979	1834	1.6
Fifth	540	632	1172	1.0	805	805	1610	1.4
Sixth	642	799	1441	1.2	827	1045	1872	1.6
Seventh	492	573	1065	.9	851	893	1744	1.5
Eighth	534	672	1206	1.0	888	1126	2014	1.7
H. S. I	265	389	654	.5	587	870	1457	1.1
H. S. II	173	238	411	.3	487	812	1299	1.0
H. S. III	128	220	348	.3	363	608	971	.8
H. S. IV	85	136	221	.2	331	451	782	.6
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Fourth	2322	1771	4093	3.6	1211	744	1955	1.6
Fifth	2293	1660	3953	3.4	1495	910	2405	2.0
Sixth	2099	1651	3750	3.0	1615	963	2578	2.2
Seventh	1777	523	2300	2.0	1366	945	2311	2.0
Eighth	1680	1600	3280	2.9	1168	866	2034	1.8
H. S. I	817	886	1703	1.5	823	732	1555	1.1
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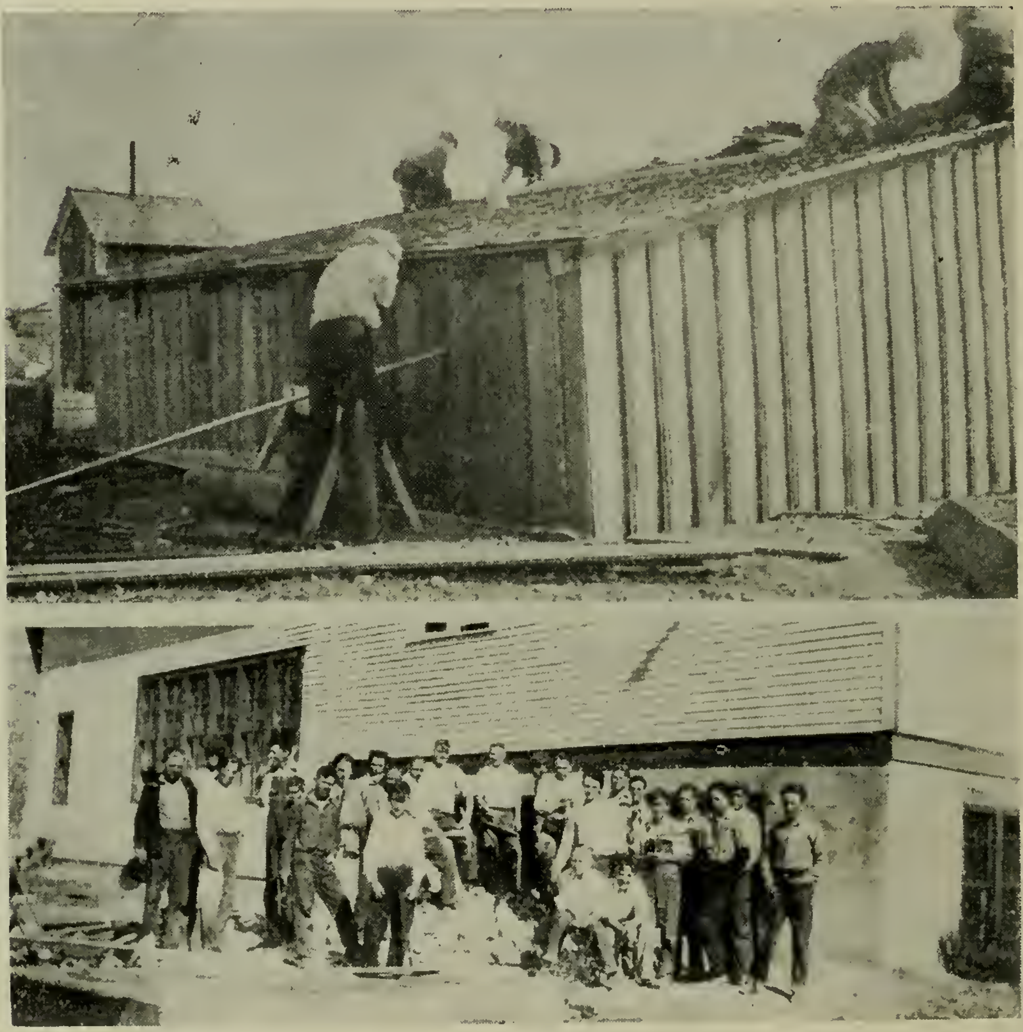
Second	5012	4569	9581	8.3	4490	4192	8682	7.2
Third	4058	4107	8165	6.9	4467	4181	8648	7.2
Fourth	3886	3845	7731	6.6	4434	4161	8595	7.6
Fifth	3095	3463	6558	5.7	3790	3731	7521	6.3
Sixth	3241	3248	6489	5.5	3685	3757	7442	6.2
Seventh	2589	2760	5349	4.5	3424	3492	6916	5.8
Eighth	2642	2734	5376	4.6	3166	3328	6494	5.5
H. S. I	1557	1891	3448	3.9	2442	2690	5132	4.3
H. S. II	893	1250	2143	1.9	1872	2392	4264	3.6
H. S. III	648	998	1646	1.5	1406	1956	3362	2.8
H. S. IV	383	670	1053	.9	1233	1593	2826	2.5
Total	36226	37046	73272	63.9	40568	41133	81701	68.8

Length of Terms

It is gratifying to know that out of the 2774 schools in Montana, 2470 were in session nine months or more; 168 schools had terms eight months long; 72 schools terms of seven months and the remaining 64 schools were reported as being in session six or less months. Of the 138 schools reported as having seven, six or less than six months, many were closed and the children were sent to other schools. It is reasonable to assume that practically all of the schools were in session eight, nine or more months. These long terms of school in Montana were made available in 576 districts by means of the Common School Equalization Fund. Table No. 24 gives the length of terms of school by counties throughout the State.



ABOVE—A poultry house built by the farm shop class at Moccasin. This class is remodeling their shop, building a large door in it and will have a first-class place in which to work.

BELOW—Members of the Farm Mechanics' class at Simms who have planned, and are remodeling one-half of the high school basement which will make a first class farm shop. There are twenty-four boys in this class.

Table No. 24—Length of Term of School, 1929-30.

County	Number of Schools	Nine Months Term	Eight Months Term	Seven Months Term	Six Mos. or Less Than Six Months
Beaverhead	34	31	1	1	1
Big Horn	49	45	....	3	1
Blaine	73	61	6	....	6
Broadwater	19	17	2	....	....
Carbon	55	54	....	....	1
Carter	68	50	2	13	3
Cascade	75	71	2	1	1
Chouteau	93	86	5	....	2
Custer	49	42	3	1	3
Daniels	53	49	3	1	....
Dawson	81	72	4	3	2
Deer Lodge	9	8	....	....	1
Fallon	50	40	5	3	2
Fergus	139	132	4	2	1
Flathead	58	57	....	....	1
Gallatin	62	61	....	....	1
Garfield	77	66	8	2	1
Glacier	13	11	....	....	2
Golden Valley	29	23	3	2	1
Granite	15	12	....	2	1
Hill	81	69	6	6	....
Jefferson	22	19	1	....	2
Judith Basin	45	44	....	....	1
Lake	29	29	....	....	....
Lewis & Clark	32	28	2	2	....
Liberty	31	26	3	1	1
Lincoln	29	29	....	....	....
McCone	66	55	8	2	1
Madison	39	30	5	1	3
Meagher	24	20	1	1	2
Mineral	8	8	....	....	....
Missoula	27	25	1	1	....
Musselshell	50	46	3	1	....
Park	57	44	8	2	3
Petroleum	27	25	2	....	....
Phillips	90	80	7	....	3
Pondera	48	44	2	1	1
Powder River	65	63	1	1	....
Powell	27	22	2	2	1
Prairie	53	52	1	....	....
Ravalli	24	23	....	....	1
Richland	88	64	15	4	5
Roosevelt	71	66	....	1	4
Rosebud	62	50	8	2	2
Sanders	24	24	....	....	....
Sheridan	86	76	10	....	....
Silver Bow	9	7	....	2	....
Stillwater	65	64	1	....	....
Sweet Grass	51	39	10	2	....
Teton	47	40	5	2	....
Toole	47	38	7	1	1
Treasure	12	11	1	....	....
Valley	102	98	2	....	2
Wheatland	25	24	....	1	....
Wibaux	39	35	4	....	....
Yellowstone	71	65	4	2	....
Total	2774	2470	168	72	64

• Table No. 25 gives the enrollment in the schools, showing that 100,156 children were enrolled in schools where the terms were from 141 to 160 days. 17,514 children enjoyed the privilege of more than 180 days of school, while 2,757 had less than 140 days of school. Some of the children represented in the total, 2757, were attending school elsewhere; however, the records showed that in some schools at least they attended less than 140 days. The Common School Equalization Fund has aided greatly in making these long terms of school possible for rural as well as city children.

Table No. 25—Length of Term and Number of Children Enrolled, 1929-1930

	Number of Schools	Per Cent	Pupil Enrollment	Per Cent
In Session 20 days or less	1	.03	4	2.29
In Session 21-40 days	2	.07	10	
In Session 41-60 days	9	.29	45	
In Session 61-80 days	13	.43	87	
In Session 81-100 days	15	.49	101	
In Session 101-120 days	34	1.32	251	
In Session 121-140 days	49	1.34	516	
In Session 141-160 days	57	1.91	1743	
In Session 161-180 days	2720	90.30	100156	83.24
In Session 181 days or more	116	3.82	17514	14.47
Total	3016	100.00	120337	100.00

Schools With Few Pupils Enrolled

Montana is such a sparsely settled domain that, in many cases, the problem is how to congregate enough children in one locality to maintain a school. There are 277 schools in Montana enrolling less than six children. There are seven schools with only one pupil enrolled; 33 schools with 2 pupils; 40 schools with 3 pupils; 74 with four pupils; and 123 schools with five pupils. Necessarily, in such isolated communities the per capita cost of education is high. The children in these schools are often too young to be taken away from their homes and boarded at dormitories. The long distances to the nearest schools also make transportation prohibitive, so that schools must be maintained for very few pupils in isolated sections of Montana. Table No. 26 shows the enrollment by counties in schools with one, two, three, four, or five pupils in attendance.

Table No. 26—Number of One-Teacher Schools With Enrollment of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Pupils 1929-1930.

County	Number Enrolled				
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five
Beaverhead	....	....	2	2	....
Big Horn	....	....	....	....	2
Blaine	....	1	1	1	2
Broadwater	....	....	....	2	1
Carbon	....	....	2	....	....
Carter	....	....	....	3	8
Cascade	....	1	1	....	4
Chouteau	....	1	....	3	10
Custer	....	....	....	4	2
Daniels	....	....	....	....	....
Dawson	1	....	....	3	1
Deer Lodge	1	....	1	1	....
Fallon	....	....	1	2	3
Fergus	....	3	3	2	9
Flathead	....	....	2	2	1
Gallatin	1	2	....	....	3
Garfield	....	....	2	4	6
Glacier	....	....	1	....	....
Golden Valley	1	....	1	1	4
Granite	....	1	....	....	....
Hill	....	....	....	2	....
Jefferson	....	2	....	....	....
Judith Basin	...	1	....	2	1
Lake	....	....	....	....	....
Lewis and Clark	....	3	....	....	3
Liberty	....	1	1	....	3
Lincoln	2	....	....	....	2
McCone	....	....	....	1	1
Madison	....	1	1	....	....
Meagher	....	....	2	2	3
Mineral	....	....	....	....	....
Missoula	....	....	2	1	....
Musselshell	1	2	1	....	1
Park	....	1	3	4	5
Petroleum	....	1	1	3	3
Phillips	....	....	....	5	5
Pondera	....	....	....	....	....
Powder River	....	2	1	1	1
Powell	....	3	1	2	2
Prairie	....	....	....	2	3
Ravalli	....	....	....	1	2
Richland	....	....	....	2	4
Roosevelt	....	....	....	1	....
Rosebud	....	2	1	....	6
Sanders	....	....	....	1	1
Sheridan	....	....	....	2	2
Silver Bow	....	....	....	1	3
Stillwater	....	....	1	3	....
Sweet Grass	....	3	2	2	4
Teton	....	....	1	....	1
Toole	....	....	4	1	2
Treasure	....	....	....	....	1
Valley	....	....	....	2	....
Wheatland	....	1	....	....	3
Wibaux	....	....	....	1	1
Yellowstone	....	1	1	2	4
Total	7	33	40	74	123

Per Capita Cost of High School Education

1919-20	$134.38
1921-22	$131.29
1923-24	$114.55
1925-26	$113.05
1927-28	$120.78
1928-29	$118.55
1929-30	$114.31

Total Cost for Maintenance of High Schools

1919-20	$1,956,374.38
1921-22	$2,517,209.28
1923-24	$2,263,690.39
1925-26	$2,367,377.23
1927-28	$2,685,195.48
1928-29	$2,758,546.25
1929-30	$2,833,323.40

Total Enrollment in Public High Schools

1919-20	14,517
1920-21	16,436
1921-22	19,173
1922-23	20,383
1923-24	19,762
1924-25	20,463
1925-26	20,941
1926-27	21,349
1927-28	22,232
1928-29	23,270
1929-30	24,787*

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* 15 private high schools enrolled 1,529 students. 124 students twenty-one years of age or over were enrolled. This made a total of 26,440 in 1929-30.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRU
HELENA, MONTANA

KINDERGARTEN

While the educators, school authorities and citizenry of Montana realize the importance of education, not only in the first grade and kindergarten, but in the years from birth, and in the nursery schools, however, on account of financial conditions it has not been possible to carry on to fuller extent this work. In Montana, kindergartens are established in Dillon, Great Falls, Helena, Anaconda, Jordan, Philipsburg, Deer Lodge and Thompson Falls. A total of 408 kindergarten children are enrolled in these school systems.

HEALTH

There is a general recognition of the importance of health work in the public schools. Some school systems are doing very good work. In general, the health work in the public schools in Montana, as a whole, is unorganized. Eighteen of the larger school systems report full-time health programs with a physical director in charge. Fifty-one other schools report a combination of coach and physical director. Many of the counties have full-time health officers or county nurses, or both.

Many local organizations are co-operating with the school authorities in this important health work. The State Tuberculosis Association has rendered valuable assistance in making possible part-time nurses in many of the rural communities. Montana appears to be ready for an active and attractive health program. Much of the pioneer preliminary work has been accomplished. With effective leadership much progress could be made during the coming biennium. The following article is indicative of characteristic work being carried on in the rural communities of the State:

"Rural School Children Inspected in Wheatland County"

"HARLOWTON, Dec. 23, 1930—Nine rural schools of Wheatland county with a total of 97 pupils and 20 pre-school children have been recently inspected by Mrs. K. Vanden Biesen, county nurse, and of the number 57 were found to have defects.

"The inspections comprise a complete physical examination of the children. In addition, home visits are made and explanations given to parents of the children's handicaps in an endeavor to bring about the corrections.

HIGH SCHOOLS

Such information regarding Montana high schools as is to be found in the Educational Directory, published annually by the Department of Public Instruction, is not included in this report. The enrollment in each school, names and salaries of administrators and teachers, lists of accredited schools, and standards are given in the Directory.

HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Table No. 27 shows that the high school enrollment continues to increase year after year. Indications are that this will be the case for several years to come. It appears that the people of Montana desire that their boys and girls be given a high school education. It is probable that before another decade Montana high schools will enroll no less than 40,000 students. This will mean that about 85 per cent of the elementary school graduates will attend high schools.

Table No. 27—High School Enrollment by Grades, 1928-1930

	1928-29			1929-30		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Ninth Grade	4,103	4,694	8,797	3,852	4,292	8,144
Tenth Grade	2,677	3,335	6,012	2,952	3,784	6,736
Eleventh Grade	2,122	2,702	4,824	2,400	2,973	5,373
Twelfth Grade	1,616	2,151	3,767	1,907	2,320	4,227
Post Graduates and Specials	86	85	171	198	233	431
Private Schools	616	746	1,362	673	855	1,529
Total	11,220	13,713	24,933	11,983	14,457	26,440

While the total enrollment in 1929-30 increased 6.2 per cent over that of 1928-29, the increase in number of boys was 6.8 per cent and that of the girls 5.4 per cent. This more rapid increase in enrollment of boys than girls in our high schools is indicative of the fact that power farming, a decreased demand for youthful labor and vocational education are combining to keep boys in school. While but 43 per cent of the total graduates for the year 1929-30 were boys, data shows that there were more boy graduates in the high schools offering agricultural courses than in those high schools that did not offer this work. On the whole, the number of boy graduates from schools offering agricultural courses was approximately 5 per cent greater than in schools not offering the Smith-Hughes work. There is a decided need in the high schools for a curriculum offering more varied courses in vocational training.

Table No. 28 and Table No. 29 show the high school graduates, average daily attendance and the average days attended by each high school pupil, by counties, for the years 1928-29 and 1929-30.

At the end of the school year 1928-29, the table shows that there were 3,415 graduates from the high schools, of whom 1434 were boys and 1981 were girls. To state this in per cent, 42 per cent of the graduates were boys and 58 per cent were girls. At the close of the school year 1929-30, the figures reveal a pleasing increase of boy graduates in the classes. 1683 were boys and 2206 were girls. While the percentage of boy graduates still lags behind that of girls, there was a slight increase; 43 per cent of the graduates being boys and 57 per cent girls. The increase in the number enrolled in 1929-30 over the number enrolled in 1928-29 was 474. This was an increase of 14 per cent in the high school enrollment.

Table No. 28—Number of High School Graduates, 1928-1930

County	1928-29			1929-30		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Beaverhead	24	27	51	25	32	57
Big Horn	15	26	41	11	26	37
Blaine	15	20	35	17	36	53
Broadwater	6	13	19	11	11	22
Carbon	34	64	98	34	74	108
Carter	6	6	12	5	16	21
Cascade	108	126	234	110	167	277
Chouteau	22	34	56	31	38	69
Custer	43	53	96	56	60	116
Daniels	16	23	39	15	20	35
Dawson	21	17	38	39	46	85
Deer Lodge	43	53	96	45	63	108
Fallon	1	6	7	16	28	44
Fergus	56	74	130	69	87	156
Flathead	65	96	161	70	93	163
Gallatin	66	72	138	71	88	159
Garfield	9	21	30	10	14	24
Glacier	11	16	27	11	6	17
Golden Valley	7	13	20	9	7	16
Granite	7	8	15	8	20	28
Hill	32	60	92	50	69	119
Jefferson	4	9	13	5	5	10
Judith Basin	25	26	51	18	46	64
Lake	28	36	64	27	36	63
Lewis & Clark	51	61	112	59	53	112
Liberty	3	7	10	7	8	15
Lincoln	23	39	62	36	46	82
McCone	4	11	15	4	7	11
Madison	21	42	63	44	43	87
Meagher	....	6	6	3	4	7
Mineral	11	6	17	13	7	20
Missoula	63	76	139	77	96	173
Musselshell	34	37	71	41	46	87
Park	36	49	85	36	38	74
Petroleum	7	9	16	7	6	13
Phillips	19	28	47	20	25	45
Pondera	17	23	40	23	18	41
Powder River	2	1	3	2	4	6
Powell	19	31	50	17	17	34
Prairie	12	20	32	13	12	25
Ravalli	48	60	108	48	55	103
Richland	25	46	71	29	42	71
Roosevelt	27	33	60	44	30	74
Rosebud	25	19	44	30	30	60
Sanders	21	31	52	26	23	49
Sheridan	25	44	69	32	44	76
Silver Bow	80	112	192	101	140	241
Stillwater	16	32	48	22	30	52
Sweet Grass	16	15	31	13	22	35
Teton	20	27	47	17	27	44
Toole	14	19	33	12	23	35
Treasure	4	8	12	5	12	17
Valley	21	29	50	24	35	59
Wheatland	20	25	45	17	21	38
Wibaux	10	10	20	9	14	23
Yellowstone	76	126	202	89	140	229
Total	1434	1981	3415	1683	2206	3889

Table No. 29—Average Daily Attendance and Average Number of Days Attended by Each High School Student. 1928-1930.

County	Average Daily High School Attendance		Average Number of Days of Attendance by Each H. S. Pupil Enrolled	
	1928–29	1929–30	1928–29	1929–30
Beaverhead	314	314	149	147
Big Horn	194	223	158	159
Blaine	226	296	156	159
Broadwater	102	108	165	160
Carbon	580	596	158	161
Carter	69	80	137	165
Cascade	1,634	1,859	163	158
Chouteau	341	390	156	158
Custer	581	643	164	162
Daniels	196	209	158	154
Dawson	366	425	148	152
Deer Lodge	572	589	171	177
Fallon	196	222	152	154
Fergus	861	953	159	158
Flathead	863	923	157	158
Gallatin	791	881	154	158
Garfield	101	103	158	166
Glacier	131	126	146	132
Golden Valley	94	100	154	162
Granite	121	131	162	155
Hill	571	634	160	158
Jefferson	147	152	155	157
Judith Basin	258	262	156	163
Lake	359	347	154	149
Lewis & Clark	596	606	158	146
Liberty	80	95	158	153
Lincoln	320	333	130	158
McCone	73	79	149	158
Madison	283	284	151	149
Meagher	54	65	147	150
Mineral	101	113	143	159
Missoula	1,019	1,045	174	174
Musselshell	403	421	161	165
Park	453	455	163	165
Petroleum	80	75	154	146
Phillips	281	205	146	160
Pondera	259	272	147	157
Powder River	34	39	159	156
Powell	235	221	168	164
Prairie	143	142	163	157
Ravalli	531	538	153	151
Richland	379	415	152	135
Roosevelt	417	412	154	137
Rosebud	266	289	151	156
Sanders	226	231	155	150
Sheridan	404	472	158	163
Silver Bow	1,436	1,640	171	173
Stillwater	243	270	162	162
Sweet Grass	175	183	150	161
Teton	218	230	146	146
Toole	196	215	145	148
Treasure	74	88	154	158
Valley	413	443	151	152
Wheatland	200	204	152	154
Wibaux	111	104	157	160
Yellowstone	1,277	1,315	164	153
Total	20,668	22,054	155	156

The counties leading in the average number of days attended by each high school student are shown for the school year 1928-29 and for the school year 1929-30 in the table that follows:

1928-29

1. Missoula with 174 days average daily attendance.
2. Deer Lodge with 171 days average daily attendance.
3. Silver Bow with 171 days average daily attendance.
4. Powell with 168 days average daily attendance.

1929-30

1. Deer Lodge with 177 days average daily attendance.
2. Missoula with 174 days average daily attendance.
3. Silver Bow with 173 days average daily attendance.

It is recommended that all high schools showing low average daily attendance per student bring attendance up to standards set by the counties listed above. During the school year 1928-29, twelve counties fell below 150 days in average daily attendance per student. For each of the two years of the past biennium the average daily attendance per student for the State was 155 and 156 days, respectively. The average daily attendance per students should be increased if high school work is to be kept up to high standards.

Table No. 30 shows the trends in number of high schools, total enrollment and average enrollment per school. There are those who believe that high school enrollment has reached its highest mark; however, those who have thought more widely on high school attendance believe that high school enrollment will become static only when every boy and girl eligible to attend are counted in the enrollment. The high school is the college of the common people and should be so conducted as to aid in training boys and girls to find their places in society. The number of high schools listed does not include the fifteen private schools which enroll 1529 high school students; nor does the table include the 124 students doing post graduate work in high schools. If those students were included the total enrollment for 1929-30 would be brought up to 26,440.

Table No. 30—Accredited High Schools and Enrollment.

School Year	Number of High Schools					Enrollment	
	One-Year	Two-Year	Three-Year	Four-Year	Total	Total	Average Per School
1919-20	38	41	19	103	201	14,517	72.5
1920-21	19	51	26	116	212	16,436	77.5
1921-22	15	41	31	128	215	19,173	89.2
1922-23	6	42	33	134	215	20,383	94.8
1923-24	1	40	21	142	204	19,762	96.9
1924-25	7	26	8	154	195	20,463	104.9
1925-26	4	23	10	155	192	20,941	109.1
1926-27	3	19	16	153	191	21,349	111.7
1927-28	3	18	15	160	196	22,232	113.4
1928-29	4	14	9	168	195	23,270	118.7
1929-30	5	14	7	177	203	24,787	120.9

Table No. 31 gives the total cost, and per capita cost for maintenance and capital outlay, together with liquidation of debts. While these figures show trends they are not true pictures, because in many cases the figures were obtained from County Treasurers' books and not from the books of the Clerks of the School Districts. If the County Treasurers' records were taken, only warrants for a previous year may have been included in the current year's expenses, while warrants written on the districts, but not yet cashed, would not show on the County Treasurer's records.

Comparisons should not be made for capital outlay and liquidation of debts unless the comparisons are spread over a period of years. It will be noticed that there was a decided drop in costs during the period from 1922-26. Anyone acquainted with Montana conditions during those years, bank failures, delinquent taxes, registered warrants and bond issues to maintain schools, can realize that while the cash expenditures may have been less for the years 1922-26, inclusive, this amount was made up by means of registered warrants and bond issues that required payment when better conditions arose. If comparisons of costs are to be made, they should cover a period of years and not one year with another.

While the total cost of high school education is increasing, due to increased enrollment, the per capita cost has not increased. The per capita cost in 1919-20 was $134.38. The per capita cost in 1929-30 was $114.31.

Elementary school costs and high school costs are so interwoven in our present system of accounting it is sometimes difficult to segregate the costs of the two different items. It is recommended that a more efficient system for high school finances be established.

Here is a shop that is making articles needed in the community. Three sheep wagons and a hayrack can be seen in this picture. These camp wagons are made entirely by the students of the Harlowton High School's Smith-Hughes department and there has not been a time since this work was started that the class has ever caught up with orders.

Table No. 31—Cost for Maintenance and Capital Outlay for High Schools.

Year	Number Teachers Employed	Cost for Maintenance of High Schools		Capital Outlay	
		Total	Per Capita	Total	Per Capita
1919-20	910	$1,956,374.38	$134.38	$ 645,690.68	$44.48
1921-22	1,107	2,517,209.28	131.29	781,307.29	40.75
1923-24	1,053	2,263,690.39	114.55	83,002.75	4.20
1925-26	1,089	2,367,377.23	113.05	194,791.15	9.30
1927-28	1,159	2,685,195.48	120.78	505,175.69	22.74
1928-29	1,272	2,758,546.25	118.55	675,965.37	29.05
1929-30	1,247	2,833,323.40	114.31	1,011,227.01	40.80

High School Normal Training Departments

Section 1094 of Chapter 86 of the Montana School Law, dealing with certification, states that after September 1, 1929, the minimum academic and professional preparation required as a pre-requisite for issuance of certificates shall be four years of high school preparation, or its equivalent, and 48 quarter credits of approved academic and professional preparation.

Since the certificates, granted by endorsement of the training obtained upon graduation from the Normal Training Departments of the Montana High Schools, do not meet the standards set up in the Montana School Law for certification, practically all high school normal training departments are being discontinued. During the school year 1930-31, Butte, Belt, Eureka, Miles City and Wibaux were the only high schools offering this course. Practically all high schools in Montana will discontinue the work at the close of the school year 1930-31.

The Normal Training Departments of the high schools of the State have served their purpose well in the past. However, with the supply of teachers who now have four years of high school work plus one year of training in a standard normal beyond the high school and with the ever-increasing number of graduates from the standard normals, all our teaching positions can be filled. The rural schools, with the aid of the common school equalization fund, can now pay salaries high enough and offer terms long enough to attract teachers having higher qualifications.

It is recommended that the funds formerly appropriated for the Normal Training Departments of the high schools be transferred to the vocational fund to be used to continue offering vocational training, in other courses, for girls.

Table No. 32 gives a detailed account of the Normal Training Departments, covering the past fourteen years. This table calls to your attention that over 1300 students have been graduated from the Department and have been granted second grade certificates, valid for two years in the schools of the State.

Table No. 33—Disbursements to Normal Training Departments of High Schools. 1926-1930.

School	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29	1929–30
Belt	$ 975.00	$ 975.00	$ 1,000.00	1,000.00
Big Sandy	825.00	900.00	850.00	....
Boulder, (Jefferson Co.)	900.00	....	....	....
Butte	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,080.00
Choteau (Teton Co.)	850.00	875.00	900.00	925.00
Conrad	925.00	870.83	850.00	....
Eureka (Lincoln Co.)	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00
Forsyth	950.00	900.00	....	....
Glasgow	927.50	975.00	1,000.00	750.00
Hardin	925.00	....	....	....
Jordan	800.00	825.00	543.76	....
Kalispell (Flathead Co.)	1,467.50	1,482.50	1,710.42	900.00
Lewistown (Fergus Co.)	900.00	900.00	900.00	553.20
Livingston (Park Co.)	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	....
Miles City (Custer Co.)	975.00	1,050.00	975.00	1,000.00
Shelby	700.00	450.00	....	....
Stanford	900.00	922.50	925.00	....
Thompson Falls	900.00	1,000.00	900.00	....
Wibaux (Wibaux Co.)	950.00	850.00	900.00	800.00
Wolf Point	900.00	900.00	900.00	....
Total	$18,870.00	$16,975.83	$15,454.18	$7,908.20

Table No. 32—History of Normal Training Departments by Years

Year	Number of High Schools	Number of Students	Number of Graduates	Amount of Reimbursement
1917-18	7	57	....	$ 5,168.63
1918-19	12	147	33	7,727.80
1919-20	20	245	66	13,556.85
1920-21	23	337	94	20,400.58
1921-22	21	430	120	21,256.25
1922-23	16	411	133	15,674.46
1923-24	17	368	139	16,696.25
1924-25	18	329	114	15,397.51
1925-26	20	348	128	18,953.84
1926-27	20	324	170	18,870.00
1927-28	18	265	119	16,975.83
1928-29	16	208	126	15,545.18
1929-30	9	128	71	7,908.20
Total	217	3,597	1,313	$194,040.38

MUSIC

The most outstanding recent accomplishment in the line of high school music is the Applied Music Course. By "applied music" is meant music taken outside of the regular high school classroom under the instruction of private music teachers certificated by the State Department of Public Instruction.

In 1929, at its December meeting, the State Board of Education agreed to grant as many as two high school credits toward graduation, for private music lessons in piano, violin, and voice, taken outside of the high school under competent instruction. The plan was approved by the Executive Council of the Greater University. The Applied Music Course was outlined through the combined efforts of the State Music Teachers' Association and the State Department of Public Instruction.

The process of certification of private music teachers to teach applied music for high school credit is carried out under the supervision of the State Department of Public Instruction. The qualifications required of applied music teachers are substantially equivalent to the qualifications of the high school teachers of academic and other vocational subjects. Written examinations for teachers are given twice a year, and oral and practical examinations once a year. A teacher must pass all three of these examinations before receiving a permanent certificate. As in all certification work handled by the State Department of Public Instruction, the assistance of men and women of specialized training and recognized standing in their respective fields is secured to prepare necessary examination questions, examine manuscripts, and advise in passing upon the records of applicants as to training and experience.

At the close of 1930, there were 110 music teachers who held temporary certificates valid until the time of the oral and practical examination to be given during 1931.

The particular aim of the course in applied music is to allow students of special ability, in both large and small schools, to follow a well-organized course in music just as they would in any other high school subject and receive credit for the work they accomplish. The granting of credit for applied music is optional with the superintendent or high school principal. If the school authorities in any locality are convinced that the results do not justify the granting of credit, they are under no obligation to continue granting credit.

The regular courses in music which are wholly within the jurisdiction of the public schools, are being strengthened. These courses include harmony, theory, appreciation, bands, orchestras, glee clubs, county and state music meets.

Here is a boy that is not worried by unemployment problems. He is Ralph Zimmer, a freshman in the Moccasin High School. Ralph has sixty acres of wheat, a high grade milking Shorthorn cow and a calf, sixteen lambs, and in addition is helping his Dad run an eight-hundred acre farm. Ralph's Dad is a booster for vocational agriculture.

Vocational Education

During the years 1928-30, vocational training in the high schools has been emphasized. In many ways the program has been limited because the state could not match the funds that might have been available from the federal government.

The intent of the framers of the Smith-Hughes Act, passed by Congress in 1917, was that the states would appropriate an amount equal to the federal appropriation and that this total amount would be used to introduce and aid vocational training programs in trade and industry, home economics, and agriculture, in the various communities. While most of the states have appropriated funds to equal or exceed the federal appropriations, Montana has furnished only about one dollar for every three dollars appropriated by the federal government. For the year 1930, the State furnished $17,000.00, while the federal government appropriated $39,785.88, for vocational education in Montana.

For the next biennium, 1931-33, the federal government has appropriated $107,757.66, for vocational education for Montana. Favorable action has been taken by the committee to which the Capper-Reed Bill has been referred. Should the Capper-Reed Bill be enacted by Congress, which seems likely, an additional appropriation of approximately $14,200.00 will be available for Montana, bringing the total up to $121,975.66. However, if Montana is to secure this amount from federal funds it will be necessary for the State to match the federal allotment dollar for dollar.

For the biennium, 1929-31, the State appropriated $34,000.00 for vocational education. The average amount furnished from State funds for normal-training courses in high schools per biennium was $34,647.16. Normal training courses in high schools are to be discontinued. The State Department is asking that the normal training appropriation be added to the vocational appropriation plus an additional appropriation of $16,352.84, to give a total of $85,000.00 for the biennium of 1931-33. If this amount be appropriated by the State it will then be possible to utilize the full amount that the federal government has allocated for vocational work in Montana. Up to the present time federal funds allocated to Montana have reverted because the State has not been able to match the funds. Our problem in using federal funds for vocational education is parallel to that of the policy of the Highway Department.

It may be argued that the local school districts should furnish the funds to make possible the full use of federal funds. This is possible in the wealthier school districts, and such favored districts have done so. The more newly settled communities, with lower assessed valuations, are carrying heavy burdens and have all that they can do to furnish teachers, erect new buildings, buy school sites, procure equipment, and take care of ever-increasing enrollment. Just such new communities will be denied the benefits of the vocational courses if the State is not able to match the federal funds. Until such a time as the local districts are able to take care of vocational courses from their own revenues, it is recommended that the State appropriate $85,000.00 biennially, to make possible the use of $100,000.00 of federal funds.

1. Smith-Hughes Vocational Training

The Smith-Hughes program includes work in agriculture, farm shop for boys and evening classes for adults. The agriculture and farm shop classes are conducted daily for a period of ninety minutes. Evening

Wheat raising is one of the leading industries in the Judith Basin. Here is a forty-acre field of wheat raised as a project by Roy Valentine, a freshman in the Smith-Hughes agricultural department of the Moccasin High School. The picture shows Roy selecting a sample of wheat to be shown at the Judith Basin Farmers' picnic.

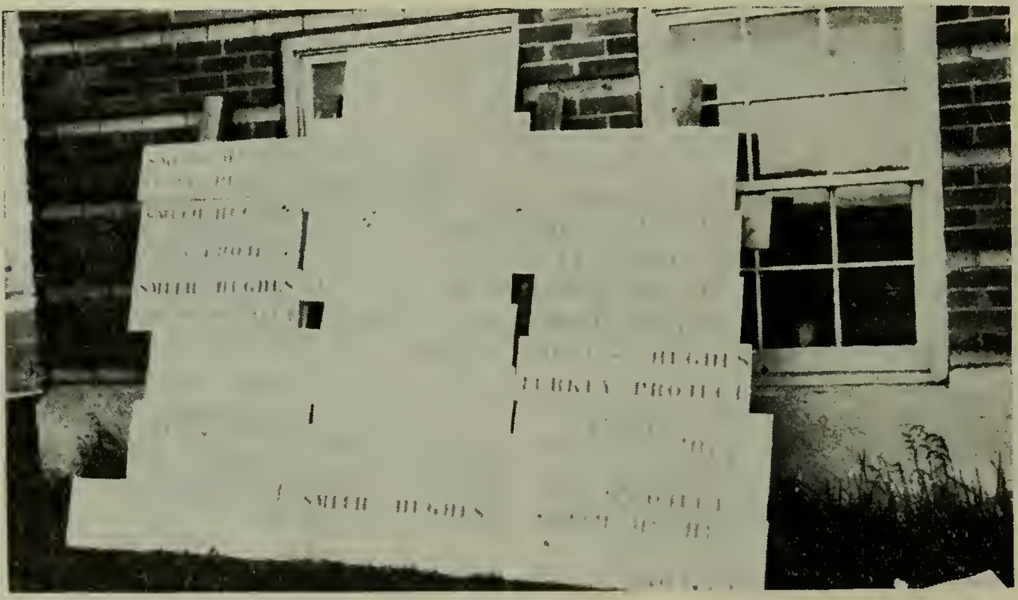
classes are conducted for adults during the winter months and the length of the term varies, depending on the project to be carried on.

The Smith-Hughes Departments were first established in Montana in 1917, shortly after the passage of the Federal Smith-Hughes Act. This was just at the opening of the World War, at a time when agriculture was being expanded in order that we might feed starving Europe, and at a time when interest in farming ran high. The idea was new, it had possibilities and the full quota of schools was soon made up. The courses were received with a great deal of favor in communities where departments were established.

The depression which followed the World War caused many schools to curtail expenses and the agricultural departments, being the last established, were in some places among the first ones to go. Since that time there has been a good healthy expansion in the program, and in the year 1930-31 there are thirty-two departments in agriculture in the high schools of the State. However, expansion will have to be curtailed if the State cannot provide funds to match Federal aid. There are many schools in the State that are ready to put in vocational departments if they can secure Federal and State aid.

A. Agriculture

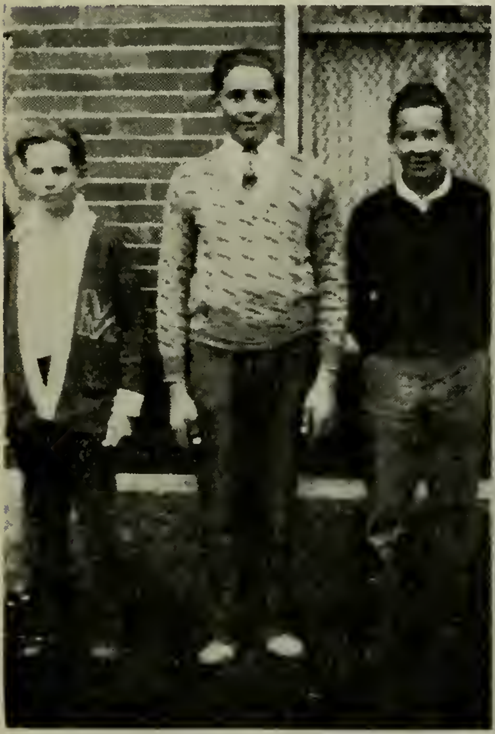
Instruction in agriculture is carried on by the laboratory method, the farm itself often being the workshop. First, the problem to be studied is taken up in the classroom. The boys are next taken to nearby farms where the work can be studied in its natural environment. Finally, the project work is taken up by each boy so that he can obtain the practical experience of putting into practice the principles learned in the classroom. It is recommended that the project be large enough so that each



The boys are proud of their projects and in many of the schools have made signs to be placed along the road telling that there is a Smith-Hughes project on the farm. The above picture shows a group of these signs made by the boys in the farm shop department of the Teton County High School at Choteau.

This is the livestock judging team of the Missoula County High School which won first place in the State Contest in 1930. This team represented the State at the Pacific International in Portland in 1930 and placed eighth in competition with sixty-nine teams from other schools. The personnel of this team, from left to right, is: Grant Maclay, David Dutton, Richard Gilder (high point man for State) and C. M. Homer, coach.

Ray Davidson of Teton County High School, who won the first Montana State Farm Mechanics' contest, held in connection with High School Week, April 30-May 2, 1930.



Champion Livestock Judging team at the Western Montana Fair. Reading from left to right: John Frendenriech, Joe Pomajevich, and Walter Shaw. (Missoula County High School.)

Edward Bay, a freshman in the Beaverhead County High School, is making a very good start in the sheep business. By the time he has finished the four years in high school, he should have a good start toward going into the sheep business.

Field inspection. These boys learn to identify potato diseases by going to their projects and studying the diseases in the field. This picture shows Mr. E. E. Isaac, seed inspector for the Montana Potato Growers Association, showing Smith-Hughes project boys at Conrad how to pick out diseased potatoes.

Here is a job of which any farmer would be proud. A field of Netted Gem potatoes raised by Harold Erickson of the Smith-Hughes department of the Conrad High School. A sample from this field won first prize at the County Fair in the open class.

The boys of the agricultural department of the Chinook High School on a field trip to a nearby alfalfa field to determine the cause of winter killing.

Class of vocational agricultural boys at Dillon getting practical experience on the Poindexter and Orr Livestock Company ranch.

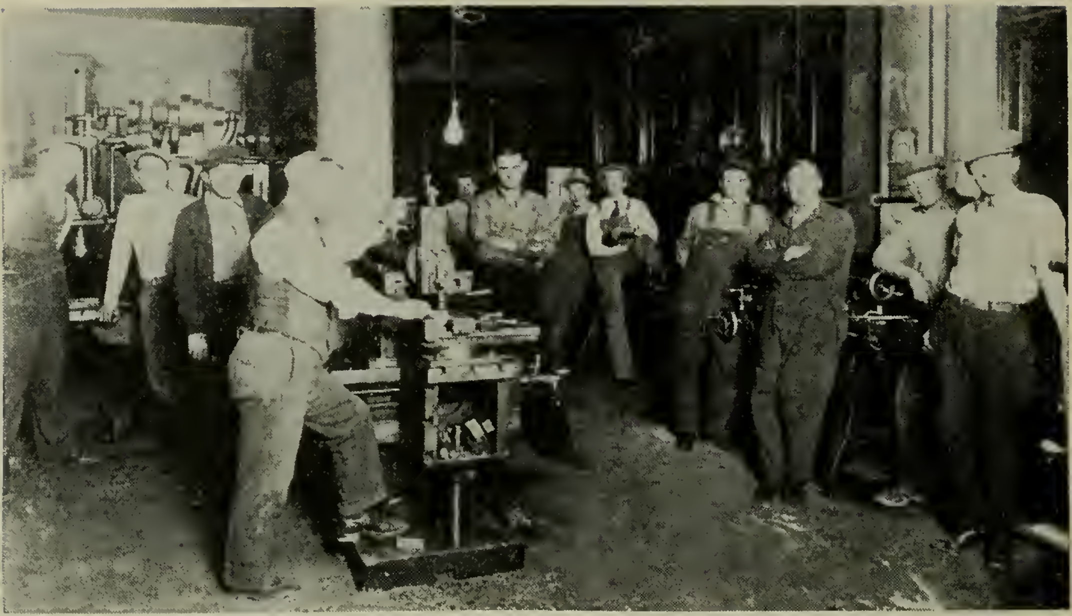
boy will develop responsibility and managerial ability. The project by being started in the freshman year and carried throughout the full four-year course, gives practical first-hand experience in farm problems.

The short account given here of the work done in Smith-Hughes Agriculture, Farm Shop, Evening Classes, Trade and Industry, Future Farmers of America, and Home Economics, is not a complete description of what is being done in the schools of Montana in vocational training. It is but an introduction to the work done. Throughout the Biennial Report, as was suggested on page 6, will be found many cuts showing samples of typical activities carried on in various schools in the State. These pictures in many instances depict the work more clearly than would long descriptions of the courses.

B. Farm Shop

Farm Shop under the Smith-Hughes law aims to train high school boys who are preparing to become farmers, in the various repair and construction activities on the farm. In these classes the boys are taught how to repair harnesses, plows, binders, tractors, trucks, farm buildings, and to plan and construct small buildings, such as poultry and hog houses, sheep sheds, grain bins, etc. These projects are of farm size and are repaired or built for use on some farm. All boys are taught to repair or construct machinery and buildings used in connection with their agricultural projects. They make their own plans, calculate the cost, and do the work of constructing new buildings. Very often the members of the class work co-operatively on one project and then they go on to the second, and so on.

The boys in the shop department of the Polson High School built this shop building as a part of their regular work. It is a building ninety feet long and twenty-six feet wide with doors large enough to bring in farm machinery and to remove large pieces that have been made in the shop without taking them apart.



Evening classes in mechanical drawing and machine shop practice for machinists in Butte. Sixty-seven men were enrolled. The classes were taught by men who were college graduates with years of trade experience. Instructors, Homer Bradford, E. W. Becker and Louis R. Kilberer.

Along with instruction in agriculture is given a correlated shop course. This work is designed to give the boys the skills and aptitudes necessary for them to do successfully those shop jobs which they will encounter on the farm.

This group has just completed a saw-filing lesson at Choteau, where an evening school in Farm Mechanics attracted eighteen adults. Some of these men came twenty-five miles each Saturday morning until the course was completed. Adult work is an important part of the Smith-Hughes program.

Table No. 34—Enrollment and Reimbursement in Agricultural Smith-Hughes Schools 1929-30.

Name of School	Enrollment	Federal Funds	State Funds	Total
Beaverhead Co. High School	27	$ 1,068.90	$ 131.10	$ 1,200.00
Belt High School	18	1,038.00	112.00	1,150.00
Big Sandy High School	29	1,010.00	90.00	1,100.00
Browning High School	15	1,091.40	108.60	1,200.00
Carbon Co. High School	20	1,069.20	130.80	1,200.00
Cascade High School	20	1,063.90	86.10	1,150.00
Chinook High School	42	1,203.96	108.60	1,312.56
Conrad High School	40	....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Custer Co. High School	48	1,059.45	112.50	1,171.95
Fergus Co. High School	68	1,221.35	128.65	1,350.00
Flathead Co. High School	18	987.50	112.50	1,100.00
Gallatin Co. High School	45	1,230.15	180.00	1,410.15
Glasgow High School	30	918.90	131.10	1,050.00
Harlowton High School	22	1,037.50	112.50	1,150.00
Joplin High School	22	1,000.00	....	1,000.00
Manhattan High School	25	891.45	108.55	1,000.00
Missoula Co. High School	29	909.80	90.20	1,000.00
Moccasin High School	20	943.90	131.10	1,075.00
Opheim High School	16	570.05	329.95	900.00
Polson High School	25	936.85	263.15	1,200.00
Powell Co. High School	24	1,018.90	131.10	1,150.00
Simms High School	36	954.35	145.65	1,100.00
Sweet Grass Co. High School	14	1,043.90	131.10	1,175.00
Teton Co. High School	27	847.67	377.33	1,225.00
Valier High School	20	198.25	851.75	1,050.00
Whitehall High School	24	250.00	775.00	1,025.00
Total	724	$23,565.33	$5,879.33	$29,444.66

Much interest is aroused by having the boys visit one another's projects. Here is a group of the Smith-Hughes boys of the Kalispell High School on a project tour. They are inspecting a land clearing project conducted by William DeYoung, one of Montana's outstanding project boys. A large part of the instruction in the Smith-Hughes work is given in the field, where a definite problem is solved.

C. Evening Classes

Evening classes in agriculture under the Smith-Hughes law may include any subject related to the work of the farmer, such as tractor repairs, harness repairs, general farm repairs, poultry culling, stock feeding, farm management, farm marketing, etc. These classes are organized for the adult farmers who wish to receive some training in some phase of their work on the farm. The classes may be of any length, depending upon the time required for the group to secure the needed assistance.

All the adult instruction in Smith-Hughes schools must be given through organized evening schools. This part of the program has just been started and some good work in this line may be expected in the future.

Future Farmers of America

The Future Farmers of America is a national organization of Smith-Hughes students having 150,000 members. The Montana Association of Future Farmers has a membership of about five hundred represented in twenty-four chartered chapters.

The F. F. A. is organized to stimulate interest in agriculture, to supply clean, wholesome recreation, to promote good citizenship, to encourage thrift and co-operation, to promote scholarship among students, to nurture a love for country life and to strengthen the confidence of the farm boy in himself and his work. All of these points will tend to develop rural leaders.

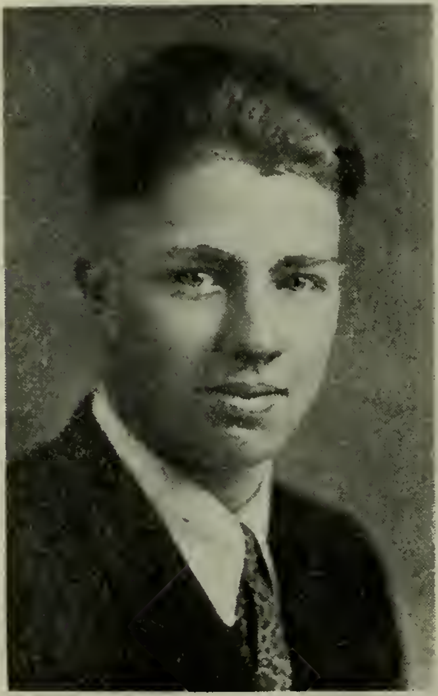
The meetings of the local chapters are held at regular times and

Evening class in Blue Print Reading for workers in the sugar beet factory at Sidney, getting ready to remodel machinery and to install new equipment. W. F. Searles, instructor.

This is one of the best chapters of F. F. A. in Montana. This chapter has two State Farmers and one American Farmer. This group is the originator of the Tri-County meet, a contest between Deer Lodge, Dillon and Missoula. Later, Whitehall, Cardwell and Polson joined the meet.

President. Garland Eaton, Miles City. Garland entered the State College at Bozeman in the autumn of 1930. He made a very creditable showing in high school work. He was reporter for the Powder River chapter. Garland is a very good public speaker and has addressed several gatherings on Future Farmer activities.

Third Vice President. James Staff, Chinook. James was president of the Chinook chapter of F. F. A. and business manager of the annual. Good hard work and good judgment have made James a leader in his school. He has shown a profit in his projects when farmers around him have failed.



Vice President. Earl Fritz, Kalispell. Earl is president of the Kalispell chapter of Future Farmers. He has a small stump farm near town and is helping to clear this land. He is a leader in high school, having participated in all school activities. He made a very creditable showing as a public speaker in the F. F. A. contest at Bozeman.

Secretary. Dan Pendergast, Wise River. Dan has been president and vice president of the Beaverhead chapter. He has taken an active part in all school activities. Dan won first place in the F. F. A. public speaking contest in Montana and represented the state in the regional contest at Phoenix, Arizona, where he made a very creditable showing.

Treasurer. Jerry Ringstead, Deer Lodge. Jerry is a senior in the Powell County High School and one of the school's outstanding students. He has had to make his way through high school and is doing very well, holding down a job with the Deer Lodge Farms besides doing excellent school work.

Watch-dog. Jim Milton, Dillon. He is at present a senior in the Beaverhead County High School. He has filled the offices of vice president and secretary and treasurer of his local chapter. He ranks high in scholarship and is a leader in his school.

Reporter. Leonard Eliason, Deer Lodge. Leonard was the only boy from Montana recommended for the American Farmer degree, the highest honor conferred on any Future Farmer member. He ranks high in scholarship in school, he has paid his way through high school with his projects and expects them to pay his way through college.

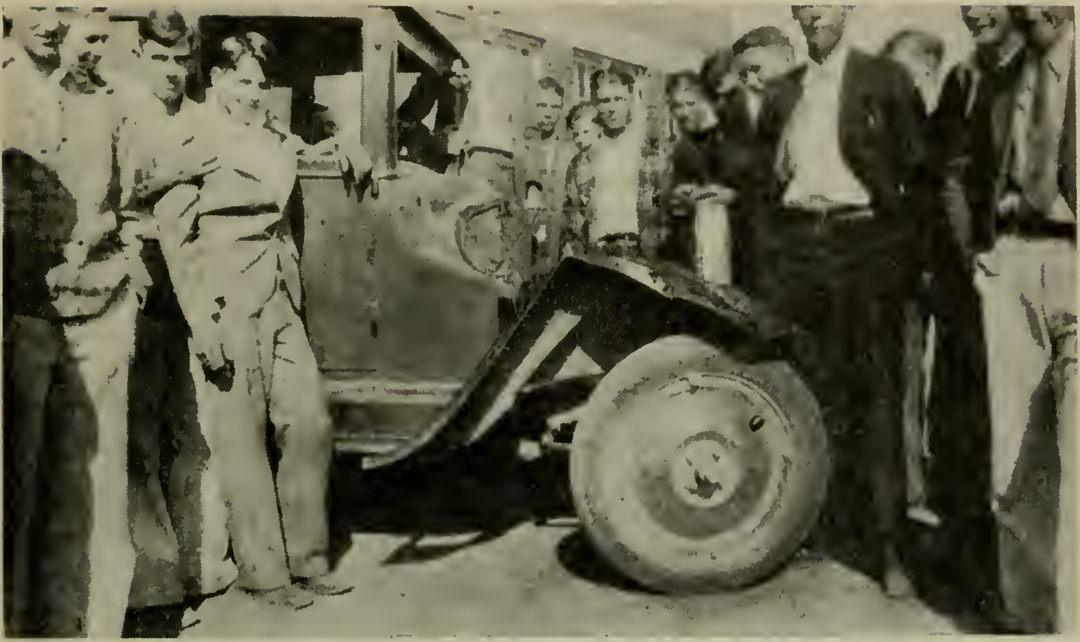
Director. William DeYoung, Kalispell. Past president of the Kalispell chapter. He is a recognized leader in his school. William has cleared about twenty acres of stump land on his father's farm and has made a very good income from this project.

The Dillon chapter of F. F. A. This chapter has two State Farmers and an honorary State Farmer.

concrete problems are presented and discussed. The State and National organizations meet just once a year and the accumulated year's business is transacted at these meetings. All Smith-Hughes contests are under the direction and management of the Future Farmers of America.

Table No. 34 shows the reimbursement from federal and state funds to high schools conducting Smith-Hughes classes, and the enrollment in each school.

A three-day camp was held in Glacier Park by the Conrad, Choteau and Browning chapters. From the activities shown in this picture, we should judge that a good time was had by all.



Cut above shows a wrecked Chevrolet car before the all-day auto mechanics class in the Custer County High School at Miles City worked it over. The body was straightened out, broken parts replaced, new top put on, engine overhauled, and body painted at a total cost of $38.50.

Sixty cars of various makes were overhauled in addition to many minor jobs. The shop is equipped with modern tools and taught by a well-qualified, experienced auto mechanic who is also a college graduate.

Many of these boys go into some phase of the automobile business after graduation. Edgar Johnson, Instructor.

This is the winning stock judging team at the Tri-School Meet held at Deer Lodge, May 9-10, 1930. From left to right they are Carl Hansen, Gustave Rody, and Argyle Stephens.

This is one of the wagons constructed by a high school class with the "gentle shepherd" ready to go to the mountains.

II. Trade and Industrial Education

The specific purpose of trade education is to fit a person for useful employment in a particular trade or to assist him after he has entered that trade. This work will be confined chiefly to the industrial centers but much work may be done in the semi-industrial agricultural communities.

For the past twelve years assistance has been given to miners, railroad men, tractor operators, auto-mechanics, salesmen, engineers, workers in the beet industry, sheet metal workers, trained nurses, bookkeepers, foremen in mines and factories, and special trade work to the younger men in the high school. These individuals have been reached through evening classes for adult workers, part-time schools for apprentices, and all-day schools for students preparing to go into trades in the near future. During the year ending June 30, 1930, the program increased about 35 per cent over that of the previous year and prospects are that the year ending June 30, 1931, will show a considerable increase over the past year. The tables included will indicate the work done during the past year.

There are more than one hundred thousand gainfully employed in the trade and industrial field in Montana. A large percentage of these people are young workers entering these occupations. These workers are untrained and must learn their trade by the "pick-up" or "trial and error" method. In many cases this means that this system will result in young workers shifting about, eking out a living as best they can. Many fall by the wayside and become juvenile delinquents. Even many of the older men are not properly adjusted to their jobs. With the rapid change taking place in industrial society there is a constant need for readjustment and re-training of our workers. This readjustment and re-training must be done either by the employer or by the schools. Because of the need for better methods of readjustment and re-training the Smith-Hughes Act was passed.

It has been proven through study and experience that a program carried on jointly by the school, the employer, and employee is far more successful than one sponsored by any one or two of the groups. The employer knows what his employee should be able to do. The employee knows what he is unable to do. The instructor has been trained to teach this work. Through the co-operation of the three groups a sound program can be worked out.

In Montana, death alone removes from industry, yearly, from twelve to fifteen hundred trained workmen. A demand is thus created for skilled workmen, because these vacancies must be filled. When proper training and vocational adjustment are considered, Montana has barely scratched the surface of this problem. The State owes an obligation to these workers and this obligation can be fulfilled by helping them to become better trained as well as skilled workmen.

Full-Time and Part-Time Trade and Industrial Smith-Hughes Schools

The work in Trade and Industrial Education is carried on in the high schools under two types of programs: first on an all-day schedule, similar to the Smith-Hughes agriculture work and second as a part-time schedule. In both cases the work is rather limited because the local districts are not financially able to match the federal funds available for the work. Table No. 35 and Table No. 36 show four of the high schools that have undertaken this valuable type of vocational training.

While several of the high schools of the State are carrying on part-time trade and industrial programs together with vocational guidance, the most outstanding piece of work is being accomplished by the Flathead County High School. A short description of the work follows:

Part-Time Vocational Training at Flathead County High School

"In addition to the usual vocational training system given in the Commercial, Agriculture and Home Economics departments, Flathead has for three years been attempting a direct type of training through a plan of part-time co-operative industrial education.

"The boy goes to school in the morning, taking two or three subjects. In the afternoon he is on some job which he has chosen through guidance. For this work downtown he receives school credit. One of his subjects at school is 'related work', related to the job he is doing. H. N. Kauffman, the high school instructor in Smith-Hughes Agriculture, acts as coordinator. He places the boys, supervises their work, grades them, and makes the necessary contacts with the business community. The plan has received Smith-Hughes indorsement.

"Each semester from twenty-five to forty boys are enrolled. The types of downtown work are given here, in the order of their attractiveness to the boys: Salesmen in clothing, grocery, shoe, and furniture stores and in garages; garage mechanics; electricians; radio repairing; type-setting; newspaper reporting; sheet-metal work; plumbing; bookkeeping; photography; cabinet making.

"The aim of the plan is obvious enough: to give practical vocational training to many of those who are not of the 'academic type' and who do not have college aspirations. Connected therewith is a commendable amount of guidance, both before and after the boy undertakes a particular job.

"It is much too early yet for ultimate results. Many boys have enrolled in and stayed by this co-operative course who would likely have dropped school altogether. There is evidence to indicate that some boys have been caused to take a new interest in school work. Several employers have indicated that they expect to employ their boys on a permanent basis as soon as the school period is over. Generally speaking, the business community has been made to take a large interest, and some responsibility, in the problem of vocational education."

PAYNE TEMPLETON,
Principal, Flathead County High School.

Trade and Industrial Smith-Hughes Evening Schools

The Trade and Industrial Evening Schools are for adults. They are conducted in a manner similar to the evening agriculture schools described under the Smith-Hughes agriculture evening classes. Table No. 37 gives a list of the high schools carrying on this type of work, together with enrollment and the reimbursements from federal aid.

Table No. 35—Enrollment and Reimbursement in Part-Time Trade and Industrial Smith-Hughes Schools, 1929-30.

Name of School	Enrollment	Federal Funds	
Powell Co. High School	15	$148.00	No State Funds Used Federal Funds Matched By Local Funds
Flathead Co. High School	43	300.00	
Total	58	$448.00	

Table No. 36—Enrollment and Reimbursement in All-Day Trade and Industrial Smith-Hughes Schools, 1929-30.

Name of School	Enrollment	Federal Funds	
Custer Co. High School	22	$ 750.00	No State Funds Used Federal Funds Matched By Local Funds
Gallatin Co. High School	50	875.00	
Total	72	$1,625.00	

Table No. 37—Enrollment and Reimbursement in Evening Trade and Industrial Smith-Hughes Schools, 1929-30.

Name of School	Enrollment	Federal Funds	State Funds	Total
Anaconda High School	27	$120.00	$............	$120.00
Billings High School	55	126.00	126.00	252.00
Butte High School	67	146.00	146.00	292.00
Custer Co. High School	42	55.00	....	55.00
Powell Co. High School	29	216.00	....	216.00
Sidney High School	15	21.00	....	21.00
Total	235	$684.00	$272.00	$956.00

III. HOME ECONOMICS

The work done in Home Economics in the State is represented by the All-Day Home Economic classes conducted in the high schools for high school students and the Evening Home Economics classes for adults. While 75 high schools established full-time day classes, only 8 of these high schools fully met the requirements to be rated as fully approved vocational homemaking departments. These 8 of the 75 high schools were the only ones to receive reimbursement for the work.

A. All-Day Home Economics Smith-Hughes High School Classes

During the year 1929-30 there were 75 established home economics departments in Montana high schools. This is an increase of 8 over the preceding year. The approximate enrollment in these departments is 2800, or a little over 33 per cent of the girls enrolled in the schools where work is offered. Since the homemaking courses are usually offered to freshman and sophomore students the reports indicate that about 50 per cent of the girls in these schools have had one or more years of home economics at the time of graduation.

Eight of these departments are fully approved vocational homemaking departments, reimbursed from Smith-Hughes and George-Reed federal and State funds. The total enrollment of these schools is 366, an increase of 8½ per cent over last year's enrollment.

Each department in the State is a potential vocational homemaking center and as funds become available and the quality of work offered reaches a higher standard the list will increase.

The aim of our home economics teaching is to train girls so that they will be able to participate more happily and more effectively in their present as well as their future homemaking responsibilities. This concept necessitates emphasis upon attitudes, ideals, and appreciations, as well as upon skills. Our course of study is composed of units on different phases of home living, and includes preparation and serving of family meals, social customs and courtesies, food preservation, child development, clothing selections and construction, family and social relationships, dietetics, and home furnishing and care.

In the Smith-Hughes departments there are also the paralleling related science and related art courses, as well as the home projects. In these projects a girl does a normal home job in a home situation for a sufficient length of time to acquire more skill and managerial ability. There have been 430 complete home projects, each requiring twenty-five to forty hours of home work each year. The titles of some of these projects indicate something of what they have meant to the girls and their families:

Putting Shelves and Hooks in My Clothes Closet; Caring for My Clothing; Planning Meals and Marketing on a Limited Sum of Money; Feeding and Caring for a Five-Months Old Baby; Packing Nutritious Box Lunches; Doing the Family Mending; Rearranging our Kitchen; Building in a Broom Closet; Caring for an Invalid Grandmother; Food

Preservation; Making Over Garments at Home; Preparation of Supper; Doing the Family Laundry in the Most Satisfactory Manner.

Assuming that each girl spent only twenty-five hours on her project, which is less than the average, these projects represent 10,750 hours of work. If this labor were paid at the nominal rate of twenty cents an hour it would equal the sum of $2,150.00 contributed to family incomes. This we consider the least important part of the home project work.

To insure a higher quality of work and the most satisfaction to the girl, it is necessary that these projects be supervised both by the mother and the teacher. Only thirty home visits have been made by teachers this year, when projects were in progress. This is a matter that needs emphasis, so that school administrators will see the necessity of arranging the teacher's schedule and encouraging her in this important part of her work.

Table No. 38 gives the enrollment in all-day home economics classes in Smith-Hughes high schools, and the reimbursement from State and federal funds for instruction given.

Table No. 38—Enrollment and Reimbursement in All-Day Home Economics Smith-Hughes Schools, 1929-30.

Name of School	Enrollment	Federal Funds	State Funds	Total
Beaverhead Co. High School	34	$ 232.85	$145.15	$ 378.00
Belt High School	22	147.05	198.95	346.00
Custer Co. High School	20	262.20	112.85	375.05
Gallatin Co. High School	55	721.50	58.50	790.00
Harlowton High School	18	318.20	25.80	344.00
Malta High School	36	437.60	35.40	473.00
Polson High School	44	526.40	42.60	569.00
Sweet Grass Co. H. School	50	1,179.45	95.55	1,275.00
Total	279	$3,825.25	$714.80	$4,550.05

Clothing class constructing the wash dress. Mrs. R. E. Cameron, Instructor, Great Falls.

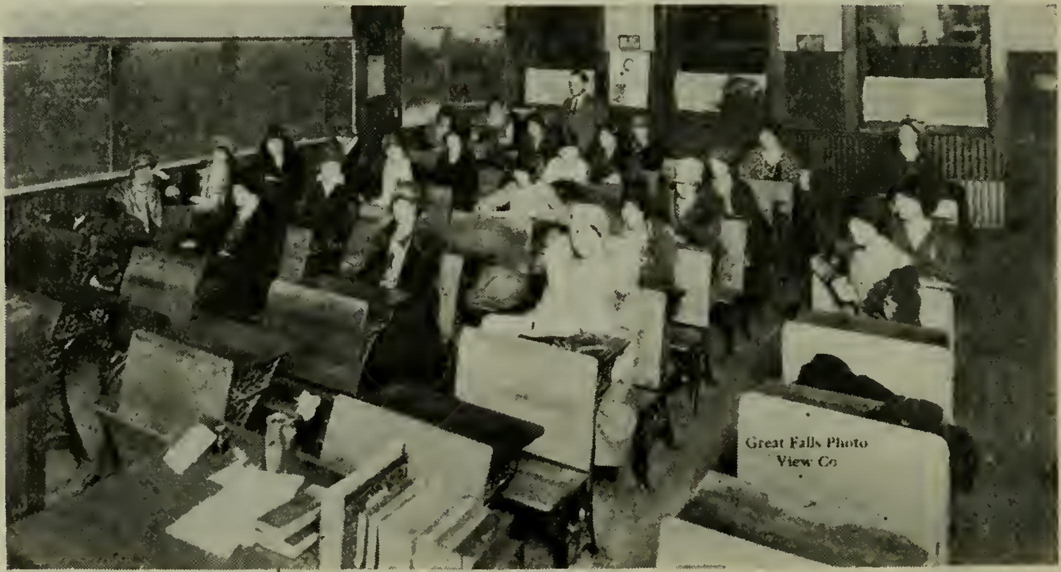
Class in clothing at the Sweet Grass County High School, Big Timber. Mrs. Myrtle Schump, Instructor.

Home Economics became a State Scholarship Contest subject for the first time in 1930. Thirty schools participated in the Every Pupil or District Preliminary contests and sixteen contestants entered the state meet. Beside objective examinations each student participated in a

Sophomore home economics class giving a demonstration of table service before Mothers of the community, Flathead County High School, Kalispell. Gwendolyn Davis, Instructor.

Evening classes for adult women, Butte, Montana. A garment construction class. Myrtle Stewart, Instructor.

feature contest, such as planning and preparing a luncheon or the selection of a school costume, or in demonstrations on child care, preparation of a child's meal, home care of the injured, etc. The further training of teachers in service is the object of this work.



Evening classes for adult women at Great Falls, Montana. Class studying problems of adolescence. Superintendent Irving W. Smith, instructor.

B. Evening Home Economics Smith-Hughes Schools

Under the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act funds are available for the reimbursement of teachers for evening school homemaking units for adult women.

Classes were organized in twelve centers during 1930 with a total enrollment of 634. This is a gain of 312 per cent over the attendance of last year. Each woman who enrolls in the adult classes is urged to complete at least thirty lessons within a three-year period, choosing units from at least three of the divisions of the work offered. A card of progress is given at the satisfactory completion of each unit and a certificate of accomplishment at the completion of thirty lessons.

The following outline of units is placed in the hands of the night school teachers:

Home Making Units for Adult Women

Division I.	Lessons
Home Interests Group	
Family Relationships	5
Everyday Manners and Customs	5
First Aid to the Family Pocketbook	5
Care and Repair of Home Equipment	5
Practical Art Applied to Home Planning and Furnishing	10
The Convenient Kitchen	5
Family Health	5
Division II.	
Child Development Group	
Qualification for Parenthood	5–10
Care of the Infant	5–10
Normal Development of the Pre-School Child	5–10
Problems of Adolescence	5–10
Food for Young Children	5–10
Division III.	
Clothing Group	
Construction of the Wash Dress (Use of Patterns and Fitting)	5
Children's Clothing	5–10
The Wool or Silk Dress	5
Remodeling and Renovation of the Out-of-Style Garment	5–10
What Clothes Say About Your Personality (Pointers for Buying and Care of Garments)	5
How to Dress Becomingly	5
Division IV.	
Foods Group	
Eating for Health—A. B. C.'s of Nutrition	5–10
Planning and Preparing Family Meals	10
Marketing Suggestions	5
Picnic and Box Lunches	5–10
Hospitality and Entertaining	10

A systematic effort is being made to engage home economics trained homemakers rather than employ the day-school teacher, who is sufficiently occupied if she is doing a good job. The first four-day training conference for teachers of adult classes was held at Montana State

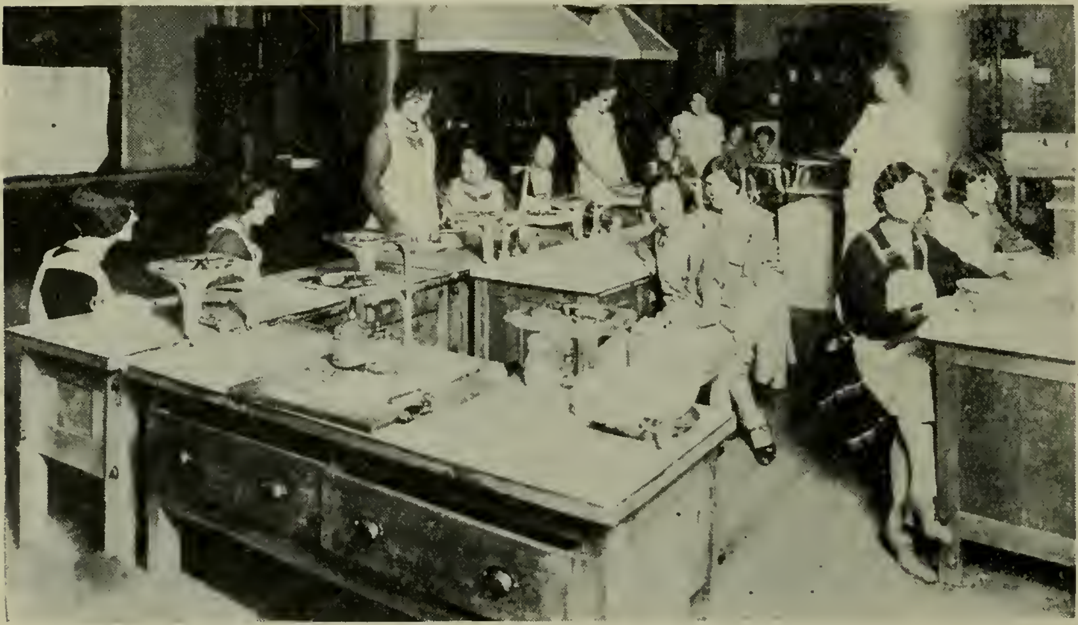
College, January 7-10, 1930. Eight homemakers taught units in this year's program. There were also three school principals who have special training in adolescent psychology who gave much appreciated units in Problems of Adolescence.

Table No. 39 shows the high schools of the State receiving reimbursement for Evening Home Economics Smith-Hughes classes.

The preceding report and the pictures throughout the pages of this book will indicate partially the practical value of the vocational home economics courses being offered in Montana. The work is expanding as rapidly as funds will permit.

Table No. 39—Reimbursement in Evening Home-Economics Smith-Hughes Schools, 1929-30.

Name of School	State Funds
Anaconda High School	$ 80.00
Beaverhead Co. High School	68.00
Billings High School	20.00
Butte High School	208.00
Cascade High School	28.00
Flathead Co. High School	100.00
Great Falls High School	200.00
Jefferson Co. High School	60.00
Powell Co. High School	40.00
Sweet Grass Co. High School	160.00
Valier High School	40.00
	$1,004.00



Meal preparation class. Agnes Rossiter, Instructor, Butte.

THE TEACHERS

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

A. Elementary

In Montana there are 6,223 teachers employed in the public schools. Of these 4,932 are in the rural and elementary grades. Table No. 40 shows the qualifications of the elementary school teachers. The minimum professional and academic qualifications for certification in Montana are high school graduation plus one year of training taken in a fully accredited higher institution of learning. The one year of training beyond the high school must include at least sixteen quarter credits of work in education. From time to time the qualifications for certification are being increased. At present over fifty per cent of the teachers in elementary grades and rural schools are normal graduates.

Table No. 40—Amount and Kind of Preparation of 4,932 Elementary Teachers, 1929-30.

Training	1-Teacher Schools	2-Teacher Schools	Villages—Third Class Districts	City Schools 1st and 2nd Class Districts	Total	Per Cent
Four years or more above 4-year H. S.	116	12	41	191.5	360.5	7.4
Three years above 4-year H. S.	42	21	53.5	242.5	359	7.3
Two years above 4-year H. S.	1,073	146	370.5	1,061	2,650.5	53.74
One year above 4-year H. S.	837	79	70	54	1,040	21.3
Four years high school or equivalent—24 quarter credits professional training	143	10	3	14	170	3.7
Four years high school or equivalent—12 quarter credits professional training	183	15	8	9	215	4.4
Four years high school or equivalent	83	5	1	3	92	2
Three years high school or equivalent	20	1	....	3	24	.1
Two years high school or equivalent	10	2	....	1	13	.03
One year high school or equivalent	4	....	1	....	5	.02
Eighth grade education only	2	....	....	1	3	.01
Total	2,513	291	548	1,580	4,932	100.00
Without professional training in 5 years	283	9	12	89	393	7.96
Without professional training in 10 years	96	2	13	29	140	2.84
Without professional training in 15 years	61	6	1	16	84	1.7
Total	440	17	26	134	617	12.5

B. High School Teachers

While the Montana school law permits credentials to teach in the secondary schools to be granted to those who are not graduates of a fully accredited four-year college or university, the State Board of Education has required that if high school work be accredited the teachers employed to teach in the high schools must be graduated from a fully accredited standard higher institution, offering four years of work beyond the high school. Table No. 41 shows that 92 per cent of the high school teachers of the State meet the standards set by the State Board of Education. The remaining 8 per cent who do not meet the standards given above have in most cases many years of creditable experience, that compensates for the lack of academic preparation.

Table No. 41—Amount and Kind of Preparation of 1,291 High School Teachers, 1929-30.

Training	Rural	Villages—Third Class Districts	Cities of First and Second Class Districts	Total	Per Cent
Four years or more above 4-year H. S.	346.5	568	280	1,194.5	92.63
Three years above 4-year H. S.	33.5	16	7.5	57	4.31
Two years above 4-year H. S.	13.5	11	8	32.5	2.51
One year above 4-year H. S.	2	3	....	5	.386
Four years high school or equivalent—24 quarter credits professional training	1	....	....	1	.077
Four years high school or equivalent—12 quarter credits professional training	....	....	....	....	....
Four years high school or equivalent	....	1	....	1	.077
Three years high school or equivalent	....	....	....	....	....
Two years high school or equivalent	....	....	....	....	....
One year high school or equivalent	....	....	....	....	....
Eighth grade education only	....	...	....	....	....
Total	396.5	599	295.5	1,291	100.00
Without professional training in 5 Yrs.	5	29	10	44	3.4
Without professional training in 10 Yrs.	1	9	1	11	.85
Without professional training in 15 Yrs.	8	87	5	100	7.75
Total	14	125	16	155	12.00

A class in industrial arts in the high school at Box Elder. Several of these articles won first prizes at the Hill County Fair. Box Elder employed two full-time and one part-time teacher and enrolled twenty-eight students in 1928-29. Fred Schmidt, instructor.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS

A. Elementary

For means of comparison, two tables showing salaries have been presented, one for the year 1927-28 and the other for 1929-30. It is difficult to obtain accurate data for the first two ranges of salary, because those schools represented by the two lower ranges of salaries in most cases, have two or three schools in the same district. For some local convenience these districts have conducted school for but a short term in some one community and later sent the children to another school in the same district or in another district. However, from the remaining data in the eleven higher levels the figures show that there has been a slight increase of the average salary for the year 1929-30 over the average salary for 1927-28. The average salary paid the elementary teachers of the state for the year 1927-28 was approximately $1,149. The average for 1929-30 was approximately $1,110.

B. High School

The two tables showing the salaries paid high school teachers during the years 1927-28 and 1929-30 tell that there was a slight raise in the average salary paid high school teachers in the year 1929-30 over that paid in 1927-28. The average salary in 1927-28 was approximately $1,490. The average salary paid in 1929-30 was approximately $1,528.

(Note. The discrepancy shown in the total number of teachers in tables 42 and 43 as compared with tables 44 and 45 is due to the fact that principals were included in the first two tables and were not included in the second two.)

Table No. 42—Annual Salaries of Elementary Teachers, 1927-28.

Salaries	Number of Teachers			All Classes (Rural, Village and City)	
	One- and Two-Teacher Schools (Rural)	3 rooms or more in Districts of			
		3rd Class (Village)	1st & 2nd Class (City)	Number	Per Cent
$ 600 or less	127	....	....	127	2.8
$ 601 to $ 700	50	....	....	118	1.1
$ 701 to $ 800	293	....	....	293	6.4
$ 801 to $ 900	922	11	9	942	20.5
$ 901 to $1000	445	60	38	543	11.8
$1001 to $1100	347	80	76	503	10.9
$1101 to $1200	336	179	253	768	16.7
$1201 to $1300	69	76	256	401	8.7
$1301 to $1400	23	50	214	287	6.2
$1401 to $1500	13	14	153	180	3.9
$1501 to $1600	4	7	77	88	1.9
$1601 to $1700	2	....	79	81	1.8
Over $1700	1	....	270	271	5.9
Total	2,700	477	1,425	4,602	100.0

Table No. 43—Annual Salaries of Elementary Teachers, 1929-30.

Salaries	Number of Teachers			All Classes (Rural, Village and City)	
	One- and Two-Teacher Schools (Rural)	3 rooms or more in Districts of			
		3rd Class (Village)	1st & 2nd Class (City)	Number	Per Cent
$ 600 or less	93	1	.5	94.5	1.95
$ 601 to $ 700	50	1	1	52	1.1
$ 701 to $ 800	116	4	2	122	2.6
$ 801 to $ 900	1.060	6	10.5	1,076.5	22.8
$ 901 to $1000	557	36	46	639	13.6
$1001 to $1100	371	111	82	564	11.9
$1101 to $1200	320	173.5	229	722.5	15.3
$1201 to $1300	98	85.5	296	479.5	10
$1301 to $1400	36	55	207	298	6.3
$1401 to $1500	7	21	157	185	3.95
$1501 to $1600	5	7	108	120	2.5
$1601 to $1700	1	4	75	80	1.7
Over $1700	1	3	297	301	6.3
Total	2,715	508	1,512	4.735	100.0

Table No. 44—Annual Salaries of High School Teachers, 1927-28.

(Salaries of Principals Not Included)

Salaries	Number of Teachers		All High Schools	
	3rd Class	1st & 2nd Class	Number	Per Cent
$ 901 to $1000	2	....	2	.2
$1001 to $1100	....	2	2	.2
$1101 to $1200	15	8	23	2.4
$1201 to $1300	46	29	75	7.9
$1301 to $1400	85	95	180	18.9
$1401 to $1500	40	108	148	15.5
$1501 to $1600	26	97	123	12.9
$1601 to $1700	11	95	106	11.1
Over $1700	23	272	295	30.9
Total	248	706	954	100.0

Table No. 45—Annual Salaries of High School Teachers, 1929-30.
(Salaries of Principals Not Included)

Salaries	Number of Teachers			All High Schools	
	3rd Class	1st & 2nd Class	County High	Number	Per Cent
$ 600 to $ 601	.5	1.5	2	4	.35
$ 601 to $ 700	....	1	....	1	.09
$ 701 to $ 800	....	....	....	....	....
$ 801 to $ 900	....	....	2	2	.18
$ 901 to $1000	2	1	.5	3.5	.31
$1001 to $1100	2	....	....	2	.18
$1101 to $1200	14.5	8	1	23.5	2.19
$1201 to $1300	42.5	2.5	1	68.5	6.2
$1301 to $1400	115	78	21	214	19.1
$1401 to $1500	53	80	34	167	14.9
$1501 to $1600	18	67	40	125	11.1
$1601 to $1700	11	53	29	93	8.2
Over $1700	40	228	150	418	37.2
Total	298.5	542.5	280.5	1,121.5	100

Great Falls Photo View Co.

Planning and preparing family meals. Golda May Rhodes, Instructor, Great Falls.

ADMINISTRATION

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

To carry on the administration of the office of the State Department of Education, there are employed a superintendent, deputy superintendent, high school supervisor, director of Smith-Hughes work, two rural supervisors, certification clerk, clerk of the Common School Equalization Fund and clerk of the Retirement Fund Board.

The problem of the administration of one home, in this day of change, is a difficult task; that which to include in a course of study for one rural or village school is a perplexing proposition and the construction of the curriculum for a city school system presents a colossal piece of work for any group which undertakes the course.

The many movements in education today make it increasingly difficult for any State Department to direct the educational policy of any State School System. No one dares be dogmatic, yet there must be a sound philosophy of education based on a sound philosophy of life in all dynamic school systems.

HIGH SCHOOL SUPERVISION

During the year 1928-30, a plan was evolved by which the supervision of the academic work of the high school, the work in Smith-Hughes agriculture and trade and industry were combined. By this plan it has been possible to eliminate some duplication of travel and time spent in visiting high schools offering all types of work. During the year 1928-29, the Supervisors visited 187 high schools; during the year 1929-30, they visited all but six of the 218 high schools.

The work of the high school supervisors is heavy. During the years 1928-30, they attended 23 national and state educational conventions, and they appeared on programs of clubs, educational meetings, county superintendents' conferences, trustees' conventions and commencements, scores of times. Much time was consumed in checking reports, answering correspondence, holding meetings of school officials, conducting training classes, making out programs, reviewing textbooks, together with much kindred work of like professional supervisory and administrative character. At the present time much work is being done on a complete course of study for the high schools and a high school manual.

During the biennium, 1928-30, emphasis was placed upon building up the libraries and laboratories and assistance was given for the organization and administration of the high school program. Recommendations were made in matters pertaining to building and finance. Through a plan of combination and alternation of subjects in the small high schools, it has been possible to enrich the school curriculum even though the number of teachers employed has been reduced, and the enrollment greatly increased throughout the State.

High school supervision has always been a very necessary function of the State Department of Education, but it is becoming more and more urgent as high school attendance becomes more universal. We have passed from the stage where high school education was a privilege enjoyed by a few, to the time when a high school education is a right to be enjoyed by every boy and girl eligible to attend. The high school is no longer a class institution but the "College of the Common People." The curriculum of the modern high school no longer offers only the academic, pre-college entrance course, but the curriculum includes many vocational, cultural, and social courses, as well as the academic. More and more, as the courses are broadened and varied and as attendance is increased and new high schools established, does high school supervision become necessary.

If high school supervision is to function as it should, sufficient funds should be appropriated for this very important phase of school administration carried on by the Department of Education.

RURAL SCHOOL SUPERVISION

1. Rural Supervisors from the State Department

For the biennium in 1928-30, the rural teachers as well as most village and city grade teachers were reached through two-day meetings held at the county seat in the various counties by the rural supervisors. Intensive instruction was given in music, primary grade arithmetic, reading, and social studies, art and picture appreciation, method of conducting group work in arithmetic and reading, and the daily program for rural schools. The time spent in this type of supervision was three months in the fall and two in the spring. Teachers present at the county meetings in 1929 were 2,613 and in 1930, 2,150. A complete report at this time cannot be given for all of the year 1930. At the three state district meetings about a thousand additional rural teachers were in attendance.

The remainder of the supervisors' time is given to writing courses of study. One in music, art, and social studies for use in rural and city schools is already written and in the hands of the teachers as well as one in arithmetic prepared by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. A complete course of study for all the subjects for use throughout the State will be completed by September, 1931. A change in texts recently adopted makes such a course a most urgent and pressing need.

A scholarship contest in reading, arithmetic, spelling, and language usage was conducted during the winter and spring of 1930. Most of the counties participated and the boys and girls manifested a wholesome interest in it. There is a desire on the part of many to continue such a contest but the cost of printing tests for each county makes it prohibitive in some cases. It is felt, however, if tests could be printed by the State office so that each county could secure its supply, many more would enter another scholarship contest.

Preparing of eighth grade examinations, giving directions through letters, rating schools for standard and superior plates, appearing on educational programs, and many other such allied duties come within the work of this rural supervisory field.

2. County Superintendents

Although Montana did not have a law requiring educational qualifications for the office of County Superintendents, until the legislative session of 1929, the voters exercised surprisingly good judgment in selecting well-qualified men and women for this all-important office.

The school law enumerates the duties of this office as follows:

1. Instruct trustees and clerks of all school districts in their duties.
2. Hold trustees' meetings.
3. Hold teachers' meetings.
4. Act as truant officer.
5. Apportion all school moneys to school district.
6. Decide all matters in controversy arising in his county in the administration of school law or appealed to him from the decision of school officers or boards.
7. Conduct hearings in case of controversies between teachers and trustees and make decisions as a result of such disagreements.
8. Change boundaries of school districts when necessary.
9. Pass upon all petitions for the creation of new school districts.
10. Declare school districts abandoned under certain conditions.
11. See that a school census is taken in every district.
12. Keep a record of his official acts.
13. Make annual financial and statistical reports.
14. Visit the high school normal training departments and pass upon the quality of the work.

To fill this highly responsible position not only from an administrative but also a professional standpoint, as well as to provide an educational leader in the rural and village communities, the voters of Montana, at the November election, selected County Superintendents with the qualifications enumerated here:

Education

1. All County Superintendents are high school graduates with normal training.
2. Thirty-three County Superintendents are graduates of a standard normal.
3. Four County Superintendents have three years of work beyond the high school.
4. Five County Superintendents are college graduates.

Certification

1. Eleven County Superintendents hold First Grade Certificates.
2. Three County Superintendents hold Professional Certificates.
3. Seven County Superintendents hold State Certificates.
4. Thirty-five County Superintendents hold Life Certificates.

Teaching Experience

General:

One County Superintendent has no teaching experience.
Fifty-five have teaching experience.

Specific:

Thirteen have rural teaching experience.
Twenty-eight have city and rural experience.
Five have experience as grade school principals.

Fifteen have high school teaching experience.
Fourteen have taught commercial work.
One has served as head of training department in normal school.

Several of the County Superintendents have had special courses in business college, schools of music and art, dramatics, short story writing, etc. Many of them have had courses in supervision and administration.

To perform the many functions of their offices the County Superintendents have spent 12,428 days in office work; visited 4,256 teachers for supervision; spent 465 days visiting rural schools; spent 415 days visiting village schools; spent 242 days visiting city schools; spent 240 days holding teachers' meetings for entire county; held 118 group meetings; held 207 trustees' meetings (not including informal meetings in office or elsewhere); held 146 community meetings; attended 290 other community meetings; and given standard tests in 1,241 schools.

Certification of Teachers

Certification in Montana is entirely under the direction and supervision of the State Department of Education. Certification may be obtained by examination and by endorsement of graduation from fully accredited higher institutions located within and outside of the State. Table No. 46 is a detailed report of the Certification Department for the biennium, 1928-30.

Preparing a luncheon. Home economics class, Chinook High School. Marie Lund, Instructor.

Table No. 46—Report of Certification Department, July, 1928—July, 1930

July 1, 1928, to July 1, 1929.

Certificates granted on graduation from normal school or college	643
Certificates by examination—(149 denied)	765
Permits to Teach until examination	209
Special Certificates	107
Renewals	230
Total	1,954

Financial Statement

July 1, 1928, to July 1, 1929.

Balance on Hand July 1, 1928	$ 322.65
Money Deposited	7,312.30
Total receipts for fiscal year	$ 7,634.95
Total expenditures for fiscal year	7,440.35
Balance on Hand July 1, 1929	$ 194.60

Cash Receipts, January 1, 1928, to July 1, 1929

4	Special Certificates	$ 4.00
35	Permits	35.00
125	Temporary State Certificates	375.00
2	Secondary State Certificates	6.00
22	Elementary State Certificates	66.00
1	Secondary Life Certificate	5.00
17	Elementary Life Certificates	85.00
1	Appeal	2.00
2	Special Examinations	4.00
214	Second Grade Certificates	582.00
213	First Grade Certificates	663.00
135	Renewals	252.00
	Total	$ 1,497.00

1227 applications for six-year State Certificates on hand.
248 applications for Life Certificates on hand.

July 1, 1929, to July 1, 1930.

Certificates granted on graduation from normal school or college	1,047
Certificates by examination (103 denied)	501
Permits to Teach until examination	164
Special Certificates	112
Renewals	240
Total	2,064

Financial Statement

Receipts July 1, 1929—July 1, 1930

Balance on hand July 1, 1929	$ 194.60
Receipts	11,069.12
Total Receipts for fiscal year	$11,233.72

Expenditures July 1, 1929—July 1, 1930

Salary, Certification Clerk	$ 1,975.00
Salary, Assistant and Extra Help	1,808.95
Expense, Board of Educational Examiners	129.94
Correcting of Teachers' Examinations	720.00
Printing	1,333.41
Stamps	211.00
Express	9.39
Engrossing Life Certificates	203.55
Replacement—Typewriters	100.00
Telephone and Telegraph	21.05
Supplies	56.18
Refund	3.00
Miscellaneous	1.00
Total	$ 6,572.47
Total Receipts for fiscal year	$11,233.72
Total Expenditures for fiscal year	6,572.47
Balance on Hand July 1, 1930	$ 4,661.25

1. Certificates Granted by Endorsement of Training from Divisions of the Greater University.

The University of Montana at Missoula and the State College at Bozeman have departments of education in connection with the academic college work. Both of these institutions grant University Certificates of Qualification to Teach, which are valid credentials to teach in the secondary schools of the State.

In addition to the units of the Greater University which graduate students qualified to teach in Montana, two private colleges in the State, Intermountain Union College and Mount Saint Charles College, both located in Helena, offer work in education together with the academic work. The State of Montana endorses degrees from these institutions, when the applicants have finished the required work in education, accrediting such applicants to teach in the secondary schools of the state.

The following data gives the number of graduates from the divisions of the Greater University:

	University	College	Normal	Eastern
Year ending June 30, 1929	113	54	202	89
Year ending June 30, 1930	112	63	183	102
	225	117	385	191
Grand Total				918

Montana has two fully accredited normal colleges, one located at Dillon and the other at Billings. The State Teachers' College located at Dillon specializes in the training of teachers for the elementary and junior high school grades of the village and city school systems of the State. The Eastern Normal located at Billings is doing an outstanding piece of work in preparing young men and women especially trained for the rural schools. Both of the normal colleges, however, have highly successful graduates filling both types of positions.

Summer Schools

Summer schools for teachers have been maintained at the State University, Missoula; the State Normal College, Dillon; and the Eastern Montana Normal School at Billings. Regional normal schools were maintained at Miles City and at Havre in 1929. The State Board of Educational Examiners honors credits secured at these summer sessions, both in lieu of examination in certification subjects, and for the advanced professional work required to renew certificates, or to raise State Certificates to life credentials. The enrollment in the summer schools of the State for the past two years was as follows:

SUMMER SESSION ENROLLMENT

	1929	1930
University	450	556
Normal College	238	282
Eastern	311	373
Miles City	67	92
Havre	106	.....
Total	1,172	1,303

ABOVE—John Boe and his potato project, Sweet Grass County High School. Three and one-half acres produced ninety-five thousand pounds, worth $1,425.00. Not a bad summer's work for a high school senior.

BELOW—Class in Predatory Animal Control, Sweet Grass County High School, 1929-1930. The class killed three hundred twenty-one coyotes. The members of this class come from all parts of the county.

Certificates Granted by Endorsement of Training from Accredited Normals, Colleges and Universities Located Outside of the State

During the past year, 1929-30, Montana granted 444 Elementary State Certificates and 235 Secondary State Certificates to graduates of fully accredited institutions located outside of the State. Practically all of these teachers were located in the elementary grades and high schools of the State. There seems to be a growing tendency among the citizenry of Montana to believe that those in charge of the school systems should place the graduates of the Montana fully accredited higher institutions before graduates are employed from normal schools, colleges and universities located outside of the State.

The table that follows gives the kind and number of certificates granted, and the state in which the applicants received their training.

Table No. 47—Certification of Teachers from Institutions Located Outside of Montana 1929-30.

State	Number of Elementary State Certificates Granted	Number of Secondary State Certificates Granted
North Dakota	121	27
Washington	92	27
Minnesota	70	42
Idaho	22	10
Iowa	20	17
Missouri	20	14
Kansas	17	8
Wisconsin	15	8
Oregon	11	20
Nebraska	11	10
South Dakota	11	10
Oklahoma	9	1
Illinois	8	1
Indiana	5	6
Colorado	4	7
Texas	3	1
Michigan	2	1
Wyoming	1	3
Ohio	1	2
California	1	5
New York	0	2
Massachusetts	0	1
Kentucky	0	1
Florida	0	1
Total	444	235

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND

The following tabulation gives detailed information in regard to the Retirement Fund. The number of retired teachers varies from one quarter to another. Some teachers who have been retired on full pensions or are being reimbursed on account of disabilities, return to the teaching profession. Others become eligible and are placed on the retirement list. The number now stands around 150 and has been doing so for some time.

The main features of the Retirement Fund Law, as amended by the 1927 session of the legislature are:

1. Payment of one dollar monthly into Retirement Fund.
2. A total amount of $600 must be paid into Retirement Fund by each applicant.
3. At least thirty years of teaching service is required, the last fifteen in Montana.
4. Sixty years, age of retirement.
5. Under certain conditions disability allowances are made.
6. No refunds are given, until applicant has fully complied with all rules and regulations making him eligible to retirement allowance.
7. Full retirement allowance $600 per applicant.
8. Any applicant otherwise eligible, already having a yearly income of $2,000 is automatically eliminated from the benefits of the Retirement Fund.

Although the law contemplates a yearly allowance of $600, up to the present time there have not been sufficient funds to make payments of this amount. During the past two years the allowances have averaged about $400 yearly.

The Smith-Hughes class of the Powell County High School learning to dock and castrate lambs. This is a job done by all sheepman of the Deer Lodge region.

Table No. 48—Teachers' Retirement Fund.

Receipts and Disbursements, 1928-1930

	1928–29	1929–30
Receipts:		
Teachers' Contributions	$43,972.46	$48,631.62
Interest on Investments	5,299.07	7,582.28
Total Receipts	$49,271.53	$56,213.90
Disbursements:		
Salary of Clerk	$ 1,620.00	$ 1,620.00
Supplies	237.12	347.06
Pensions	36,771.11	55,030.10
Total Disbursements	$38,628.23	$56,997.16

Table No. 49—Number of Retired Teachers and Amount Paid by Quarters.

	December 1928	March 1929	June 1929	September 1929
Number of Retired Teachers	136	139	135	143
Amount Paid to Each Applicant	$ 35.00	$ 90.00	$ 110.00	$ 100.00
Total Amount for Quarter	$ 4,380.00	$11,674.50	$14,329.12	$13,424.76

	December 1929	March 1930	June 1930	September 1930
Number of Retired Teachers	136	139	135	143
Amount Paid to Each Applicant	$ 100.00	$ 90.00	$ 110.00	$ 90.00
Total Amount for Quarter	$13,827.92	$12,472.79	$15,684.63	$13,144.88

Total amount paid from June 30, 1929, to July 1, 1930 .... $55,410.10

A group of Smith-Hughes boys from the Browning High School. In this school the project work is done in a group because of the natural tendencies of the Indian boys who make up the bulk of the classes.

COMMON SCHOOL EQUALIZATION FUND

The Common School Equalization Fund is administered through the office of the State Department of Education, under the rules and regulations established by the State Board of Education. A detailed account of the amount distributed, number of districts receiving aid and children benefited, together with the rules and regulations for the distribution of this Fund is to be found on pages 18 to 25 of this biennial report.

During the year 1928-29, 596 districts in 48 of the counties received aid up to the amount of $441,081.85. There were 21,724 or over one-fifth of the children of the State benefited by this Fund. During the school year 1929-30, 644 districts in 46 counties were helped. More districts and more children were included during the year 1929-30, than during the year 1928-29. There will be allotments totalling $453,338.06 given to the needy districts for 1929-30.

The following table gives the receipts and disbursements from the Common School Equalization Fund for the biennium 1928-30:

Table No. 50—Common School Equalization Fund

Receipts and Disbursements, 1928-30

Balance January 1, 1928	$ 860,400.23
Receipts January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1928	310,980.91
	$1,171,381.14
Disbursements January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1928	353,986.00
Balance January 1, 1929	$ 817,395.14
Receipts January 1, 1929, to December 31, 1929	333,854.16
	$1,151,249.30
Disbursements January 1, 1929, to December 31, 1929	475,422.00
Balance January 1, 1930	$ 675,827.30
Receipts January 1, 1930, to November 29, 1930	430,305.87
	$1,106,133.17
Disbursements January 1, 1930, to November 29, 1930	442,581.85
Balance November 29, 1930	$ 663,551.32
Disbursements December, 1930	453,338.06
Balance January 1, 1931	$ 210,213.26

COUNTY LIBRARIES

While county libraries do not come under the administration of the State Department of Education they have filled such a need in those counties maintaining them that some information relating to county libraries is included here.

One of the greatest handicaps of the rural and small village school is the dearth of supplementary reading material and reference books to carry on a broadened program. More and more as the curriculum is enriched the county library becomes increasingly necessary and important.

At present there are eleven counties maintaining county libraries. These libraries are located in Big Horn, Blaine, Chouteau, Lincoln, McCone, Madison, Missoula, Phillips, Rosebud, Sheridan and Stillwater counties. It is recommended that additional county libraries be established as soon as other counties become financially able to support them.

Cost of Maintaining County Libraries

The average annual expenditures of nine county libraries since their establishment range from $7,506.97 for Chouteau county to $2,072.86 for Blaine county, the average for all nine counties being $3,848.68. See Table No. 51.

Table No. 51 shows the total expenditure from the county library tax funds only for the fiscal year, 1927. The population estimates are based upon school census reports, vital statistics, and registration at general elections. In view of the marked changes in population since 1920, these estimates are without question more accurate than the last census figures. It will be seen that the Missoula county library had the largest budget, while that for Madison county was the smallest. The latter is endowed, however; hence it receives other support that than included in the figures. More significant, especially for purposes of comparison, are the figures with respect to expenditures per capita.

The expenditure per volume circulated ranged from 6.8 cents in Phillips county to slightly more than 18.6 cents in Rosebud county, the average being 12.8 cents.

Distribution of Expenditures Among Major Items

SALARIES—Expenditures included under this heading are the salaries of the county librarian, the assistant county librarian and assistants at the central library, if any, branch librarians and station custodians. They range from 37 per cent of the total budget in Sheridan County to 62 per cent in Big Horn, the average being 51.2 per cent.

NEW READING MATTER—Under this heading are included cost of books, maps, charts, and other illustrative material, subscriptions to magazines and newspapers, and expense of binding. This item ranges from 10 per cent in Big Horn county to 27 per cent in Lincoln county, the average for all nine being 16.1 per cent.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE—Under this head come all items other than salaries of the library staff and expenditure for reading matter. Among these are janitor's wages, water, light and heat, supplies, repairs, telephone, insurance, rent, improvement and equipment, printing and publicity, freight, express and postage, traveling expenses, and miscellaneous items. The range is from 20 per cent in Chouteau and Lincoln counties to 48 per cent in Madison county, the average being 32.7 per cent.

Here is a picture of the Browning group in action. These boys are preparing the ground for a barley project. The barley from this project will be used to feed the livestock in the projects carried on by the department during the winter. These projects are about the only practical farm work encountered by most of the boys in the class.

Table No. 51—Total Expenditures for Support of Each County Library Since Its Establishment

	Big Horn	Blaine	Chouteau	Lincoln	Madison	Missoula	Phillips	Rosebud	Sheridan
1916	....	....	$ 6,145.45	....	....	....	....	....	....
1917	$9,826.54	....	4,727.95	....	....	$6,094.89	$ 653.56	....	....
1918	2,562.50	....	11,691.13	....	....	6,295.52	2,530.22	....	....
1919	5,251.59	....	13,341.23	....	....	5,652.34	1,556.02	....	....
1920	2,419.49	....	8,533.80	$2,200.00	....	8,860.77	3,185.65	....	$2,503.60
1921	1,929.26	$2,583.00	6,713.22	2,450.77	....	9,107.77	2,199.15	$2,787.85	1,919.83
1922	2,977.17	2,646.88	7,969.60	3,219.97	....	8,874.45	2,482.13	4,180.29	2,976.89
1923	2,992.26	2,119.77	7,023.96	7,375.68	....	7,716.61	2,227.59	2,788.75	2,640.00
1924	1,943.02	1,990.83	6,193.43	8,329.83	$1,441.19*	7,772.26	2,240.53	2,550.30	2,885.90
1925	2,942.60	1,659.54	6,528.12	5,669.08	1,233.05	6,289.04	2,698.00	2,706.26	2,509.06
1926	1,762.76	1,805.00	6,576.77	5,983.45	1,165.11	6,249.86	3,041.77	3,294.46	2,882.62
1927	2,585.35	1,705.00	4,639.00	5,291.80	1,215.32	6,250.00	2,613.55	4,001.00	2,899.00
Average	3,381.13	2,072.86	7,506.97	5,065.07	1,263.67	7,196.68	2,311.65	3,186.98	2,652.11

* Exclusive of endowment.

ABOVE—Measuring hay is a farm problem. Here are the boys of the Smith-Hughes department of the Chinook High School learning how to measure hay by doing the job.

BELOW—The same class studying a good seed-bed for sugar beets at Chinook.

ABOVE—An Animal Husbandry class at work on a farmer's herd, learning how to brand, dehorn, castrate and vaccinate calves.

BELOW—Each spring the Smith-Hughes department of the Gallatin County High School invites the boys from the rural schools in to the high school and open house is held.

TABLE A

PART I, STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN MONTANA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1930

COUNTY	Census						Statistics Relating to Compulsory Education					No. Days Actually Taught			No. Original Enrollments During Year							Aggregate Days Attendance			Aggregate Days Absence			Average Daily Attendance			Average Number Belonging			Percentage Attendance	Total Times Tardy
															Boys			Girls																	
	No. of Children Between the Ages of 6 and 21 Years	Boys	Girls	Under 6 Years of Age	Boys	Girls	No. of Children Between 8 and 15 Years District Oct. 1, 1929	Children Attending District School for Entire Term During Year	Attending School Elsewhere or Instructed at Home Entire Year	No. Between 16 and 21 not Graduates of High School or Equiv't	Persons 16 Years and Above Who Can Neither Read Nor Write	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Total	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School		
Beaverhead	1,521	782	739	450	225	225			2	30	1	173.5	174.5	176.9	22	501	183	12	440	194	1,352	4,523.0	141,489.0	55,493.5	489.0	6,625.5	2,122.0	25.8	810.3	313.7	28.5	849.3	325.7	95.0	2,961
Big Horn	2,763	1,378	1,385	1,042	521	521							176.8	177.7		800	104		747	146	1,797		224,939.0	39,699.0		16,758.0	1,684.0		1,273.0	223.3		1,368.5	232.3	93.6	5,034
Blaine	2,628	1,373	1,255	925	452	473						122.2	160.5	175.4		947	146		826	181	2,100		271,994.7	51,916.0		16,038.2	2,013.0		1,694.5	307.3		2,356.9	380.5	94.7	6,544
Broadwater	783	404	379	275	122	153	462	326	62	32			177.0	176.0		210	55		245	63	579		72,507.0	18,936.0		3,941.0	565.0		408.4	107.5		431.9	110.8	95.3	1,269
Carbon	4,422	2,268	2,154	1,246	662	598							176.7	176.0		1,419	295		1,317	355	3,386		429,258.5	104,918.0		20,837.5	3,405.0		2,429.3	595.9		2,547.5	615.5	96.5	7,376
Carter	1,244	556	688	522	253	269	713	666	7	232	7		175.0	179.0		434	36		387	60	907		119,801.0	14,325.0		9,256.5	206.0		679.8	80.2		723.6	81.6	92.8	5,589
Cascade	11,760	6,041	5,819	3,924	2,063	1,861	6,783		12		5	182.0	180.0	181.1	287	3,541	992	268	3,415	1,142	9,645	76,082.0	1,094,824.0	336,445.5	4,898.0	38,854.5	11,779.0	417.9	6,080.1	1,857.4	444.9	6,296.1	1,922.7	96.4	8,021
Chouteau	2,611	1,364	1,247	828	436	392	1,559	1,213	240	101	3		174.2	170.7		927	198		776	229	2,125		258,569.2	66,628.0		11,630.3	1,628.5		1,484.5	376.2		1,550.3	385.3	96.1	5,912
Custer	3,218	1,657	1,561	952	494	458							180.5	180.7		1,013	348		903	370	2,634		291,011.0	116,143.0		11,530.0	2,411.0		1,616.3	644.4		1,613.0	334.0	97.0	5,961
Daniels	1,982	1,033	949	799	398	401	1,238		12	152	36		176.5	177.3		734	98		625	143	1,600		190,535.0	37,010.0		12,985.2	1,211.5		1,136.7	208.7		690.3	215.6	94.1	4,972
Dawson	2,948	1,529	1,419	1,097	562	535	25	16		163	6		177.8	176.0		1,143	155		1,051	241	2,590		318,513.3	74,684.0		16,882.5	657.5		1,791.4	507.6		325.0	87.4	92.9	4,496
Deer Lodge	4,525	2,164	2,361	1,663	870	793	1,526	81	17	9			194.1	194.1		824	292		764	353	2,233		253,662.5	113,976.5		10,933.5	2,319.0		1,367.7	587.0		1,428.3	599.4	96.5	2,861
Fallon	1,526	777	749	629	316	313							172.6	174.3		530	99		500	151	1,280		148,958.0	38,693.5		10,321.0	1,214.5		862.7	222.0		922.5	229.1	93.5	6,352
Fergus	5,162	2,659	2,503	1,709	893	816						184.0	179.1	174.9	31	1,636	486	34	1,502	570	4,262	8,757.0	497,378.7	166,732.0	1,178.0	22,232.2	4,654.5	47.5	2,775.8	952.8	53.9	2,906.2	979.9	95.9	14,509
Flathead	5,883	2,987	2,896	1,950	966	984	3,381		169	105	2		179.0	178.2		1,852	473		1,680	568	4,573		563,447.6	164,405.0		26,081.5	6,610.5		3,147.0	922.4		3,202.7	959.7	95.7	6,169
Gallatin	5,163	2,533	2,630	1,647	809	838	2,286						177.6	176.8		1,319	469		1,437	517	3,742		444,245.0	155,913.0		17,613.5	3,654.0		2,500.0	881.4		2,598.5	902.5	95.0	3,459
Garfield	1,355	722	633	514	275	239						100.0	173.4	176.2	16	480	62	7	439	67	1,060	1,291.0	141,105.2	18,101.0	51.0	9,363.2	405.0	12.9	813.7	102.7	13.4	867.7	105.0	94.2	6,658
Glacier	1,882	952	930	760	409	351	787	630	251	172	396		174.7	177.1		494	68		416	92	1,070		131,388.0	22,143.5		9,560.0	568.0		752.0	125.0		806.8	128.0	93.7	2,868
Golden Valley	732	383	349	257	128	129	442	411					173.0	178.0		262	54		230	66	602		76,117.0	17,797.2		3,843.0	663.2		438.7	99.9		463.2	104.2	96.0	2,471
Granite	805	393	412	249	117	132	462	452				164.0	171.0	174.0	9	246	59	9	240	88	651	178.7	70,606.9	22,813.0	19.5	3,379.3	52.2	11.6	401.1	131.1	12.9	429.4	44.6	94.4	1,568
Hill	4,067	2,066	2,001	1,601	787	814	2,347	1,972	114	80	12		171.9	175.5		1,217	310		1,038	393	2,958		349,618.0	111,519.3		23,047.7	4,728.2		2,083.3	634.0		2,167.9	266.6	94.3	10,405
Jefferson	1,110	580	530	279	149	130							174.5	179.6		347	84		329	90	850		97,309.5	27,273.5		6,572.5	1,127.0		554.6	151.8		586.0	158.1	94.1	1,832
Judith Basin	1,660	910	750	513	265	248							173.5	174.7		517	123		448	158	1,246		151,471.7	45,828.0		6,545.2	1,616.0		873.5	262.3		912.0	271.0	96.0	4,244
Lake	3,411	1,779	1,632	978	478	500							177.9	171.0		960	191		902	206	2,249		265,232.2	59,332.5		22,161.0	3,370.5		1,495.7	344.3		1,636.1	213.8	92.9	4,068
Lewis and Clark	4,619	2,264	2,355	1,473	747	726	2,866					187.0	183.0	184.0	11	1,210	387	5	1,211	374	3,198	1,380.0	363,135.1	111,416.0	322.0	20,440.3	3,019.0	7.4	1,983.6	604.2	9.1	209.5	621.9	95.0	3,181
Liberty	746	384	362	209	111	98	430	383	25	47	1		171.5	175.0		245	46		247	63	601		72,861.0	16,706.5		3,981.0	567.0		424.0	96.4		447.0	99.5	94.0	2,216
Lincoln	2,116	1,073	1,043	737	373	364							175.1	177.7		635	180		690	195	1,640		192,239.0	59,219.0		10,638.4	2,253.0		1,097.8	333.2		1,168.6	346.9	95.1	2,797
McCone	1,500	762	738	668	346	322	958	910	39	75	13		173.0	175.0		602	33		561	55	1,251		16,567.4	13,872.0		10,378.0	262.0		963.4	79.2		1,023.1	78.4	94.4	4,759
Madison	1,672	866	806	511	267	244	936		6	23	1		171.7	176.2		517	168		411	165	1,264		127,915.4	49,981.0		8,880.1	2,372.5		744.3	283.6		807.1	252.8	94.1	2,206
Meagher	554	300	254	180	101	79	333	238	77	69			171.7	176.9		211	36		163	42	461		55,730.0	11,691.0		2,658.0	122.0		324.5	65.5		340.0	67.9	95.6	1,460
Mineral	446	260	186	126	59	67	248	239	2	10	5		175.1	175.0		155	77		122	49	403		40,975.7	19,786.0		1,508.0	668.0		234.0	113.0		242.7	116.0	95.0	607
Missoula	5,865	2,919	2,946	1,783	900	883	3,253		23	62			181.0	181.5		1,577	627		1,555	660	4,219		496,187.0	190,242.0		22,144.0	5,640.5		2,740.0	1,048.1		2,864.0	1,085.0	95.0	5,586
Musselshell	2,547	1,304	1,243	835	400	435			30	53			177.9	176.5		798	189		734	262	1,983		243,572.9	74,610.0		7,402.1	1,896.5		1,368.6	416.8		1,417.4	427.4	96.1	3,188
Park	2,948	1,494	1,454	1,016	528	488							176.6	187.9		931	236		884	281	2,332		291,491.0	85,489.5		10,493.0	2,591.5		1,651.5	454.9		1,710.9	1,168.7	96.0	3,015
Petroleum	624	334	290	210	94	116							177.0	176.0		205	41		209	42	497		67,900.6	1,212.8		2,441.6	460.0		383.2	67.0		397.4	71.0	96.5	1,753
Phillips	2,693	1,401	1,292	840	435	405	1,604		12	59	12		174.1	176.0		890	149		822	202	2,063		251,468.3	36,048.0		13,948.8	1,631.0		1,444.3	317.0		1,524.6	327.1	95.1	5,929
Pondera	2,171	1,079	1,092	514	255	259							166.8	174.0		694	126		659	182	1,661		199,880.1	48,416.5		11,829.4	2,275.5		1,275.0	278.4		1,284.5	290.2	94.5	6,216
Powder River	1,144	698	646	466	247	219	663	830	12		3		167.5	174.0		409	12		340	31	792		110,984.5	6,710.0		7,357.5	253.5		699.0	38.5		278.4	30.9	92.3	4,556
Powell	1,548	814	734	491	230	261	933					184.0	170.5	185.1	22	431	127	27	300	123	1,129	5,611.5	128,291.5	40,911.0	818.5	8,780.5	1,109.0	30.5	714.4	221.0	31.9	766.9	223.0	94.2	2,182
Prairie	1,326	676	650	464	261	203	767	683	60	64	14		173.2	173.8		434	76		434	82	1,026		135,146.0	24,734.0		6,369.0	679.0		780.3	142.3		817.1	146.2	95.0	3,458
Ravalli	3,072	1,611	1,461	913	472	441	1,718			17			173.2	173.4		982	303		866	312	2,463		282,743.0	93,109.0		16,480.5	4,320.5		1,631.9	536.3		1,731.2	560.0	93.7	4,435
Richland	3,280	1,715	1,565	1,228	611	617	1,903	1,706	42	214	15		172.7	170.9		1,151	179		1,071	273	2,674		312,214.0	70,938.0		21,522.0	2,108.5		1,808.4	416.2		1,939.2	427.0	94.1	7,890
Roosevelt	3,925	2,059	1,866	1,213	632	581							176.7	162.2		1,213	239		1,084	309	2,845		343,786.0	74,939.7		20,781.5	2,413.0		1,961.3	492.3		2,074.1	503.7	94.2	7,618
Rosebud	2,170	1,102	1,068	839	397	442							170.9	178.4		698	155		664	165	1,667		200,663.0	49,995.5		9,607.5	1,798.0		1,174.1	288.3		1,230.3	298.6	95.6	3,751
Sanders	1,488	798	690	490	232	258						29.0	173.6	176.4	8	497	131	11	412	143	1,202	40.8	110,625.5	41,090.5	6.7	9,688.5	1,660.2	13.8	800.8	226.6	16.8	866.8	235.5	94.1	2,164
Sheridan	3,451	1,794	1,657	1,179	525	654			36	136			175.3	170.7		1,251	206		1,125	291	2,872		366,321.0	80,663.5		19,549.0	2,047.5		2,082.9	464.0		2,197.1	465.5	94.7	6,392
Silver Bow	8,525	4,240	4,285	4,692	2,407	2,285	204		3	23			175.8	176.0		3,507	732		3,349	937	8,525		1,004,555.8	288,673.5		35,974.5	11,248.5		5,714.1	1,639.9		5,918.7	1,703.7	94.6	2,608
Stillwater	1,989	1,021	968	682	332	350							173.5	177.5		684	152		657	154	1,647		210,331.5	49,669.0		8,750.2	1,521.0		1,211.1	279.1		126.2	288.3	96.0	5,314
Sweet Grass	1,175	592	583	387	219	168							175.3	180.0		360	78		352	116	912		111,856.0	31,261.0		5,647.0	1,080.0		5,379.0	173.5		669.4	179.6	94.6	2,593
Teton	1,990	1,037	953	620	306	314	1,175	769	20	91			171.8	171.4		684	109		911	160	1,864		192,916.5	39,427.5		11,762.0	1,914.5		1,122.5	224.1		1,160.5	215.3	94.4	4,660
Toole	1,662	844	818	712	367	345							172.2	171.3		595	102		543	147	1,387		169,057.5	36,776.5		9,268.1	1,189.0		981.6	214.6		1,040.2	222.7	93.7	3,947
Treasure	495	250	245	251	103	148							174.1	171.0		150	37		157	48	392		50,423.5	13,897.0		2,357.0	368.0		289.5	78.3		309.2	97.8	95.0	1,110
Valley	3,991	2,024	1,967	1,386	700	686							175.7	175.8		1,209	213		1,243	301	3,066		379,044.0	78,025.0		25,339.0	5,817.0		2,156.7	413.7		2,301.5	476.9	93.6	10,464
Wheatland	1,160	694	675	415	212	203	648	566	70	200	1		175.5	175.9		379	103		379	132	993		120,043.5	36,164.0		7,580.0	1,030.0		679.8	204.4		72.8	215.3	94.2	8,300
Wibaux	964	490	474	354	174	180							174.0	178.0		312	54		306	62	734		90,796.5	18,595.5		7,655.5	929.0		519.1	104.5		565.8	109.5	92.7	2,841
Yellowstone	9,387	4,794	4,593	3,042	1,529	1,513							177.9	179.8		3,042	703		2,824	844	7,413		875,286.5	236,698.5		30,871.5	5,942.0		4,919.7	1,316.4		5,093.3	1,355.0	96.7	7,517
Totals	154,413	78,783	75,630	63,733	27,312	26,421	39,980	12,089	1,283	2,190	532	172.4	174.8	171.6	408	49,008	11,269	373	45,671	13,518	120,337	97,872.5	14,257,874.2	3,911,394.0	7,776.7	727,467.2	133,179.8	667.4	87,672.2	22,788.1	612.8	92,131.3	23,071.5	95.3	256,624

TABLE B

PART II, STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN MONTANA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1930

Total Number of Districts	COUNTY	Number of 8th Grade Graduates	No. of Teaching Positions (No. of Teachers Required to Fill All Positions at the Same Time.) Men Elementary	Men High School	Women Kindergarten	Women Elementary	Women High School	Total	No. of Different Individuals Employed as Teachers During the Year Men Elementary	Men High School	Women Kindergarten	Women Elementary	Women High School	Total	No. Teachers Who Are Graduates of Normal Course, 2 Yrs. in Advance of 4 Yr. High School	No. of College Graduates	No. Teachers With 1 Yr. Preparation Beyond 4 Yr. High School	No. Teachers With 2 Yr. Beyond 4 Yr. High School but Without Advanced Diploma	No. Teachers With 3 Yr. Beyond 4 Yr. High School but Without Advanced Diploma	No. of Text Books Owned by District	District Libraries No. of Volumes in District Library	Value of Library in Dollars	Number of Schools Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	School Houses Log	Frame	Stone	Brick	Total	Total No. Consolidated Schools (New or Old)	No. Consolidated Schools Established This Year	No. School Houses Used Exclusively for H. S. Work	No. One-Room Schoolhouses	No. New Schoolhouses Built During Year	Value of Schoolhouses Including Site	Value of Equipment	School Bonds Outstanding	Other Forms of Debt	Amount Transferred to Sinking Fund	Total Amount to Sinking Fund	Number Visits by County Supt. and Deputy
40	Beaverhead	54	2	8	1	52	11	74	2	6	1	46	13	68	32	32	8	6		25,620	17,103	$ 17,085		37	1	12	27		9	48			2	44		$ 656,360	$ 46,012	$ 229,700 00	$ 5,114 20	$ 29,171 62	$ 21,545 69	56
9	Big Horn	113	17	7		57	7	88	19	8		59	7	93	47	19	9	4	4	25,967	7,002	8,386		47	2	9	33		7	49	7		2	38	1	314,475	57,960	249,791 82		291,830 95	33,369 38	147
44	Blaine	174	9	9		88	11	117	9	9		108	12	138	60	25	37	3	11	23,845	10,770	8,151		91	5	6	76		6	88				76		409,250	42,016	149,917 00	6,120 52	20,407 31	11,302 94	206
32	Broadwater	30	1	3		30	5	39	1	3		30	5	39	13	10	11		5	6,536	6,304	5,978		30	2	6	21	2	2	31			1	26		172,380	17,450	38,600 00	5,376 97		6,739 00	55
57	Carbon	280	11	10		108	21	150	9	11		112	22	154	73	45	29	6	9	46,010	16,327	12,508		60	8	2	50	1	13	66			1	4	7	677,410	95,950	201,086 50	8,394 92	892 60	21,215 18	140
66	Carter	63	1	2		67	3	73	1	2		79	3	85	44	7	16		11	18,055	8,999	10,275		69	1	11	59			70			1	69		91,000	16,500	11,766 60	6,217 76		8,785 17	116
77	Cascade	707	8	19	11¼	241	61¾	341	8	9	11¼	256	62¾	346	208	88	30	7	6	81,392	60,660	26,310	10	88	7	6	100	3	19	128	1		5	94		1,481,027	276,261	1,189,818 95		600 00	43,784 89	272
90	Chouteau	147	6½	11½		112	14	144	6½	11½		118½	13½	150	60	30	24	6	6	30,255	15,136	15,065		94	4		131	1	4	136	1			128	2	394,770	96,189	68,666 54	2,358 54	12,121 36	11,167 68	218
52	Custer	296	6	9		91	18	124	6	9		102	19	136	44	46	15	12		36,769	14,735	16,015		51	2	11	48		7	66				56	2	386,425	26,575	14,617 00			1,066 74	110
20	Daniels	111	1	9		71	6	86	1	9		85	6	98	59	19	15	2	1	25,665	6,413	6,428		52	3		59			60	4			83	1	251,030	50,279	181,500 00	6,838 94	2,614 63	12,219 99	62
67	Dawson	156	6	5		109	11	131	9			119	11	139	85	9	24		11	18,206	15,289	10,801		80	1		86		3	89	1			85	3	387,935	145,052	10,119 00	1,003 08			119
12	Deer Lodge	156	2	12		49	21	84	2	12		49	21	84	36	39	8		1	25,663	6,301	7,161		16	2	2	6	1	9	18			2	11		525,950	155,150	286,815 84		6,177 06		66
40	Fallon	71	4	5		60	7	76	4	6		75	7	92	52	13	21	3	1	16,192	11,347	9,291		63	2		62		2	64				60		204,800	99,400	66,300 75			6,696 06	117
135	Fergus	341	9	21	1	189	36	256	14	22	1	208	37	282	61	67	127	3	4	82,127	32,612	36,967	1	143	8	12	138	1	9	160	1		2	139	1	1,326,780	163,325	633,147 41	6,717 60	105,378 63	79,312 44	268
50	Flathead	388	12	14		122	27	175	12	14		128	29	183	78	48	11	2	3	62,987	27,818	27,720		62	4	6	60		11	76	1		3	49	1	831,258	169,856	163,356 28	196 46	20,131 52	15,384 30	208
71	Gallatin	267	10	21	2	117	22	172	11	21	2	122	22	178	80	49	24	18	6	46,664	27,984	27,595		68	5	1	58	4	11	77			2		1	1,159,425	106,841	286,067 16	46,169 07	8,966 62	38,780 52	161
52	Garfield	63	4	4		79	6	93	6	4		97	6	113	82	14	30		5	15,223	8,196	11,348	1	77	2	26	67	1		94			2	90	6	126,930	36,496	23,404 71	6,623 34	82 64	2,913 02	162
13	Glacier	22	4	7		32	6	49	4	7		35	6	52	31	14	4	1	2	11,645	7,775	6,484		21	2	6	16		4	26				23		219,600	46,700	145,075 64	44,671 92		26,931 01	29
49	Golden Valley	56	4	4		37	5	50	4	5		43	5	57	11	11	14	6	6	11,285	9,823	8,165		30	4	2	30	1	3	36				32		147,855	28,150	56,062 81		120 00	7,286 27	73
20	Granite	30	2	8		30	4	41	3	5		31	4	43	18	8	8	4		11,066	7,417	6,074	1	19	2	1	16		4	21			1	9		206,335	52,675	59,000 00		7,430 33	31,024 10	47
63	Hill	165	12	15		110	19	156	12	15		115	19	161	61	39	42	4	8	60,995	16,057	23,954		91	7	3	103		7	113	1		1	102	2	242,250	33,715	164,582 00	1,085 90		34,349 72	84
28	Jefferson	64	2	8		35	10	65	3	8		38	10	60	21	21	13	1	2	12,342	12,210	11,708		24	3	2	16	6	6	30	3		1	21		298,600	66,360	21,800 00			8,356 69	62
52	Judith Basin	88	4	12		64	11	91	4	12		69	11	96	30	29	19		1	21,680	16,600	17,350		46	6	5	44		7	56			1	58	1	288,200	69,660	93,062 80	4,266 35	11,004 96	20,379 38	134
33	Lake	167	6	10		61	11	88	5	10		73	11	99	70	7	9		2	29,029	10,200	7,316		30	6	1	28	1	6	36	12		3	21	1	382,675	39,300	225,917 83			24,833 13	148
40	Lewis and Clark	95	3	13		110	17	143	3	12		118	17	150	66	40	15	5	11	16,255	18,817	14,695	1	45	2	1	33	3	10	47			1	33		1,091,200	86,606	510,887 00		55 20	256,470 44	157
26	Liberty	38	1	5		36	3	45	1	5		38	4	48	18	9	19	1	1	8,555	6,324	6,070		33	2		42			42				41		93,100	25,880	59,291 14	1,960 17	16,757 72	31,300 08	40
31	Lincoln	74	10	4		58	13	85	9	8		55	13	85	31	22	28		2	19,508	8,789	10,900		32	3	3	34		5	42			1	30		314,300	51,675	110,441 17	4,782 71	732 55	12,210 60	54
61	McCone	62	4	3		69	3	79	5	3		84	3	95	36	16	31	9	6	16,868	12,190	11,640		70	2	1	73	1	1	76				73	1	182,100	30,595	46,408 03	4,854 09		6,936 37	85
57	Madison	98	4	16		60	17	97	5	16		66	17	102	42	35	18	2	1	19,661	28,150	21,869		55	8	2	43		19	64				46		263,276	14,825	117,586 46	33,728 61	10,080 53	21,861 77	49
22	Meagher	24	1	3		30	5	39	1	3		39	7	50	17	10	17	4	2	6,284	9,802	8,797		24	2	5	21		2	28				23		141,450	61,400	86,137 74		10,390 26	7,891 76	58
10	Mineral	18	1	5		17	4	30	1	8		17	6	31	9	13	5	3		7,010	5,312	6,260		12	3		8		4	12	3			9	1	197,700	35,260				1,146 68	6
36	Missoula	260	9	11		116	32	168	9	11		118	32	170	61	70	15	4	20	57,490	16,684	27,110		37	2	4	24		18	46	1		2	22	1	940,804	[illegible]	192,000 00			52,321 08	93
65	Musselshell	167	5	6		73	18	101	5	5		82	10	111	60	26	26	2	3	15,895	10,324	9,814		60	4	8	42	2	3	55				45		327,750	58,600	171,506 00	14 17	1,712 10	15,824 24	100
66	Park	176	1	11		101	13	126	1	11		109	13	134	67	27	14	8	4	35,511	21,876	15,663		60	3	3	58	4	5	70	1		1	59		710,650	78,045	97,057 32			13,025 63	129
29	Petroleum	29		2		39	4	46		2		42	4	48	28	8	10	1	1	8,132	6,319	5,267		31	1	7	40		1	48				46	1	94,395	27,600	31,491 47	6,633 00	66 08	5,130 24	52
47	Phillips	118	10	8		98	10½	126½	11	9		105	10½	135½	60	16	44	11½	1	24,674	6,254	9,770		92	4		94		6	100				61	7	251,100	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,934 08	9,911 85	41,044 85	204
31	Pondera	114	6	11		59	6	82	4	11		66	6	86	27	18	16	7	5	15,556	13,002	10,570		47	3		51	1	4	66			2	61		267,847	78,290	234,720 00		1,012 58	25,738 61	70
33	Powder River	65	7	2		58	1	68	9	2		54		65	20	8	40	6	4	11,997	7,993	5,451		65	1	31	34			65				65	2	47,560	[illegible]	14,750 84			2,173 55	76
16	Powell	84	2	5	1	47	8	63	2	5	1	47	8	63	33	16	14			7,000	7,330	7,365	1	33	1	3	31		5	39	2		1	30		316,300	28,657	36,120 00	28,694 67			66
30	Prairie	64	11	4		52	5	72	11	4		62	5	82	27	8	27		5	11,260	7,502	6,750		68	2		67		4	71			1	63	2	232,650	29,400	117,613 78		85 15	5,006 77	99
25	Ravalli	163	7	13		67	16	103	7	13		70	17	107	53	31	14	4	2	32,290	16,690	14,973		26	6	2	16	1	16	63	6		2	17	8	175,650	66,500	267,368 62	16,548 34	29,245 06	21,484 96	61
92	Richland	197	7	9		123	9	148	10	9		144	11	174	93	25	47	1		24,718	17,995	16,669		101	4		99		4	103	7			91	1	360,350	116,616	112,476 63	64,040 47	19,984 70	14,567 67	146
25	Roosevelt	135	11	10		92	17	130	11	10		97	17	135	70	7	27			14,810	11,133	13,466		76	6		66		6	72			1	65	1	568,550	77,264	236,854 86	40,019 61	12,467 50	29,117 21	150
42	Rosebud	132	8	12		72	10	102	8	12		82	10	112	43	21	29	1	3	27,475	17,646	10,603		63	7	7	63		6	76				63		133,900	46,000	262,480 00		25,681 15	38,791 94	166
16	Sanders	29	6	13		42	9	70	6	7		27	4	44	42	14	6	5	3	14,929	11,684	11,200	2	28	6	2	21		8	31	7			1	12	179,975	57,000	180,338 23		2,192 76	24,691 78	40
54	Sheridan	220	13	13		109	16	150	14	13		121	16	163	81	32	37		8	48,028	16,999	17,611		86	8		98		1	99	3			84	2	288,950	54,076	120,723 00	8,735 62	293 71	26,628 93	146
9	Silver Bow	522	6	10		220	45	281	6	12		243	44	305	168	88	14	30	14	103,597	11,335	15,661		36	2		8		23	31			1	8		2,236,666	255,663	209,683 25	65,894 22		59,498 57	45
76	Stillwater	118	4	9		77	10	100	4	9		81	10	104	28	19	38	5	6	20,836	13,761	9,096		60	5	1	70	6	5	82				74		442,400	47,400	104,568 09	2,569 39	[illegible]	19,861 19	111
60	Sweet Grass	60	2	4		56	6	68	2	4		59	6	71	17	16	32	2	4	17,698	10,537	6,983		59	1	5	61		3	66			1	65		222,045	36,398	11,984 21			2,346 64	89
46	Teton	123	4	8		64	8	86	3	8		74	6	91	48	10	16	4		21,322	18,080	15,787		18	3	2	63	1	6	71	6					417,825	126,165	116,400 00	8,638 76	160 12	26,170 37	111
50	Toole	80	2	10		67	8	87	3	9		77	9	98	81	15	35	8	7	13,316	10,600	9,000		60	5	1	54		4	59	4		1	30		265,295	63,040	144,852 56	28,650 38		21,536 78	79
19	Treasure	29	3	1	2	16	3	26	4	1	2	17	3	27	10	7	6	3	1	5,750	3,667	2,853	2	9	1	1	10		1	12				15		71,660	18,270	40,367 68		605 42	4,045 04	26
24	Valley	177	14	16		125	17	172	14	17		140	17	188	71	42	64	9	12	34,766	18,966	13,215		103	5	6	92		7	105	1		1	92	1	635,700	74,750	404,378 47	50,548 06	88,358 92	54,668 91	133
33	Wheatland	64	2	8		42	9	61	2	8		46	9	64	28	20	10	4	1	16,068	14,752	13,250		25	4	2	33	2	3	40				33		280,590	54,176	182,813 00	1,060 22	13,128 19	2,244 09	74
38	Wibaux	56	1	1		42	5	49	1	1		44	5	51	18	5	11	3		10,576	8,600	5,807		41	1		50		1	51				48		109,700	18,170	20,318 84			5,706 02	85
56	Yellowstone	470	11	16		202	37	266	12	18		206	39	275	124	66	52	16	4	75,335	20,822	20,418		88	6	10	82	2	22	116			2	73	2	1,314,110	160,295	743,672 00	15,982 16		62,090 29	197
2,439	Totals	7,096	319½	510½	18¼	4,448	735¾	6,032½	339½	482½	18¼	4,834½	746¾	6,421½	2,827	1,444	1,311	232½	240	1,450,792	767,287	$701,610	10	3,024	202	240	2,904	45	350	3,639	69		48	2,693	66	$45,927,007	$4,494,016	$10,878,880 22	$572,666 82	$762,830.89	$1,366,594 20	6,190

Enrollment of Pupils (Day Schools): (Original Enrollments)	Kindergarten	First Grade	Second Grade	Third Grade	Fourth Grade	Fifth Grade	Sixth Grade	Seventh Grade	Eighth Grade	Ninth Grade	Tenth Grade	Eleventh Grade	Twelfth Grade	Postgraduate High School	Grand Total
Boys	508	7,378	5,933	6,207	6,500	6,090	6,127	5,641	5,222	3,852	2,952	2,400	1,907	138	60,755
Girls	373	5,933	5,566	5,711	5,884	5,416	5,765	5,330	5,320	4,292	3,784	2,973	2,320	169	59,582
Total	881	13,311	11,499	11,918	12,384	11,506	11,892	10,971	10,542	8,144	6,736	5,373	4,227	307	120,337

TABLE C

PART I, FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN MONTANA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1930

COUNTY	Balance on Hand From Previous Year in			RECEIPTS																	
	General Fund	Library and Textbook Fund	Sinking Fund	Total of All Balances on Hand from Previous Year	Apportionment from State Interest and Income Fund	Equalization Fund	Apportionment from Oil License Tax for High Schools	Reimbursements for Vocational Education	Reimbursements for H. S. Normal Training	Apportionment from County Tax Six Mill Levy	Amount Received from Special Tax for High Schools	Special Tax for General Fund	Special Tax for Free Textbook Fund	Special Tax for Interest and Sinking Fund	Received from Sale of Bonds	Received from Sale of Property and Proceeds from Insurance Adjustments	Received from Premium on Bonds	Received from Forest Reserve	Received from Transfers from Other Districts	Received from All Other Sources—Fines, Rents Interest, Tuition, etc.	Whole Amount Available for Use During the Year
Beaverhead	$ 13,423.09	$ 3,183.56	$ 23,593.44	$ 40,200.09	$ 12,810.70	$	$ 506.34	$ 588.00	$	$ 43,541.77	$ 43,574.53	$ 48,589.33	$ 968.72	$ 29,171.62	$	$ 325.39	$	$	$ 573.56	$ 2,578 17	$ 223,429 12
Big Horn	45,019.05	4,825.16	22,438.24	72,282.45	23,256.82	1,644.29	317.79			35,253.22	30,747.33	64,095 25	3,625.86	31,539.16		277.20			11.31	37,700.41	290,781 09
Blaine	66,183.22	1,523.47	11,719.46	79,426.15	22,106.88	14,027.22	364.31	2,012.56		46,823.03	35,792.23	63,590.75	1,807.21	17,378.50					1,373.46	7,088.29	291,790 59
Broadwater	29,737.33	1,142.06	13,293.29	44,172.68	6,413 78	1,033.04	165 94	8,066.30		22,568.65	21,679.26	18,248.45	1,081.81	13,419.87						1,181 19	138,920.97
Carbon	59,020.76	1,065.86	18,087.60	78,174.22	37,269.02	22,109.97	929.26	1,242.06		45,687.88	51,643.70	118,294.05		25,253.30	17,500.00	1,138.98			1,085.58	4,505 22	404,833.24
Carter	13,306.81	6,845.64	3,460.49	23,612.94	10,484 43	16,742.59	113 38			20,981.30	17,330.59	38,205.94	1,295.47	6,651.20						169.12	130,586 96
Cascade	342,872.38			342,872.38	99,080.63	6,637.67	2,725.27	6,571.62	1,500.00	284,828.18	244,724.17	296,008.19		118,912.33	523,301.13	207.98			3,165.35	5,896 98	1,936,431 88
Chouteau	87,831.68	6,162.98	8,219.40	102,214.06	22,005.75	4,511.07	550.67	1,100.00	425.00	68,245.25	61,303.30	119,962 66	691.03	12,121.36		35.58			950.10	15,619 28	409,735 11
Custer	85,770.74	1,339.36	94,788.37	181,898.47	27,121.60	4,898.44	952.46		3,351.95	54,362.99	60,733.14	98,505 65	4,240.18	34,406.97	3,547.75	1,072.75	121.21			6,687.66	480,901 22
Daniels	48,098.34	1,931.61	21,340.94	71,370.89	16,704.48	17,147.58	315.89			25,555.13	21,383.88	79,193.43	3,352.17	14,972.10	71,011.84	79 79			3,417.45	344.62	324,849 25
Dawson	83,777.06	1,562.61	17,293.11	102,632.78	25,478.15	18,202.87	603.86			45,964.93	51,705.56	87,943.34		16,418.90	72,451.44	290.38	34.36	891.66	6,761 60	2,650 12	432,029 95
Deer Lodge	32,137.66	1,572.59	9,204.61	42,914.86	37,968.55		1,005.52	200.00		63,516.08	30,607.33	92,977.01		13,166.52				391.92		2,946 92	285,694 71
Fallon	41,024.30	1,291.49	6,654.61	48,970.40	12,776.99	10,620.14	313 66			26,479.87	20,840.22	50,971.77		12,922.30			243.00		3,125.74	3,072.34	190,336.43
Fergus	186,263.13	4,291.37	65,909.11	256,463.61	43,379.40	29,575.77	1,395.87	1,350.00	553.20	93,758.68	102,719.75	176,773.36		67,214.22		8,747 65			5,725.26	69,346.81	847,003.58
Flathead	90,989.15	2,267.16	8,581.62	101,837.93	49,405.47	3,801.43	1,408.35	2,100.00	1,755.21	77,464.34	87,700.35	137,274.71	3,809.64	20,131.82	103,454.27	3,697.08	30 82	945.58	2,364.13	10,566 46	607,747.59
Gallatin	50,646.17	1,891.89	25,156.49	77,693.55	43,511.33	797.17	1,282.24	5,331.46		84,906.59	97,777.77	137,338.22	9,866.33	51,167 39	3,750.00	287.00		1,340.68	4,065.38	10,537.11	529,650.52
Garfield	58,851.40	1,547.30	2,913.02	63,311.72	11,420.06	20,009.85	161.56	271.88		31,476.04	30,237.75	63,719.09		4,609.66	10,151.50	3,835.00			3,841.64	1,890 95	244,936 69
Glacier	9,639.77	1,881.14	24,291.36	35,812.27	15,844.82	879.74	212.76	1,154.30		24,978.72	26,505.92	48,475.54	1,522.37	21,443 67					122.50	25,316 81	202,268 42
Golden Valley	73,538.31	No Report		73,538.31	6,169.36	3,948.33				20,555.00	10,241.00	28,575.02		9,407.47		100.00			1,279.35	1,533 49	155,347 33
Granite	30,016.30	417.47	25,096.56	55,530.33	6,776.18		255.57			23,397.10	39,332.95	28,994.08		2,627.54		90.00		390.94	558.00	2,473 21	160,425.90
Hill	OD 27,853.31	3,913 35	40,304.33	16,364.37	34,243.34	9,461.04	936.74			58,137.95	68,529.41	101,565.16	7,697.55	48,095 49		2,900.00	24,078.90			33,415.85	400,415 80
Jefferson	44,661.98	1,399.44	14,888.47	60,949.89	9,490.95	795.01	238.97			38,054.40	21,962.87	55,574 95				272.50			1,810 44	12,542 21	201,692.19
Judith Basin	62,187.07	3,351.32	11,985.65	67,524.04	14,176 05	403.61	430.91	1,877.59	462.50	49,908.68	52,603.94	96,163.63		12,908.47	30,000.00	1,739 87		409.71	2,220.76	824.99	331,663 76
Lake	7,100.88	1,317.77	19,505.64	27,924.29	29,211 77	22,105.91	565.79	1,942.89		21,938.25	24,315.13	93,051.99	3,521.22	23,417.28		27 25	71.34	33.15		391.49	248,517.75
Lewis and Clark	51,650.43	5,311 26	49,695.73	106,657.42	38,786.22	461.39	1,015.18			98,344.41	79,829.21	135,389.41	9,487.65	79,483.01		331.80			4,690.00	2,165.29	556,630.99
Liberty	25,780.17	1,961 07	26,204 70	53,945.94	6,287.36	383.55	127.49			18,925.90	14,250.16	37,505.38		14,757.72		2,000.00		6,638.04	669.39	1,148 64	156,639.57
Lincoln	36,063.52	2,004 28	23,485.92	61,553.72	17,833.84	724.29	519.00	1,350.00		37,277.48	36,052.61	83,853.06	2,833.49	17,314.77				3,966.51	244.95	734 65	264,258.37
McCone	47,218.25	3,378.96	7,768.06	58,365.27	12,608.44	6,118.72				29,131.44	11,543.15	44,194.41	2,742.26	12,450.37	3,222.96	686.50			1,226.92	1,532 66	183,823.10
Madison	39,311.60	5,202 86	21,228.26	65,742.72	13,881.07	1,791.48	409.00			36,206.91	37,360.40	75,023.16	4,573 76	18,729.77				2,920.57	713 72	4,256.67	261,609.23
Meagher	19,962.00	1,125.20	7,369.71	28,456.91	4,669.16		87.31			25,288.84	16,752.37	16,822.41		10,990.26	5,106.50	14 06		715.65	2,565.00	37.85	111,506.32
Mineral	19,042.29	No Report		19,042.29	3,758.93		162 04			22,300.49	10,859.82	41,316.68	1,064.36	7,424.76				165.68	1,400.00	5,334.72	112,829.76
Missoula	139,208.66	11,434.39	108,623.67	259,266.72	48,301.39	1,472.53	1,647.31	1,000.00		92,052.51	109,816.52	135,205.32	3,361.23	55,397.48	9,045.86	2,010 40				2,738.28	721,305 55
Musselshell	29,211.77	1,268.29	18,794.99	49,275.05	21,567.48	18,071.83	136.96			37,813 71	31,597.94	77,690.63		24,399.64					258.38	4,830.00	265,941.62
Park	88,616.46	3,970 18	12,073.66	104,660.30	24,846.01	2,309.99	779.56			57,055 65	51,927.62	83,874.54	6,186.47	18,367.83	2,500.00		12 33	849.31	1,751 49	1,883.02	357,004.12
Petroleum	23,877.92	860.50	6,843.82	31,582.24	5,166.41	6,329.67	129.55			16,569.61	7,936.29	24,336.76		5,287.76	1,104.34	77.04		5,433 10	115.38	4,068.76	107,136.91
Phillips	64,208.62	9,939.36	47,332.11	121,480.09	22,696.85	18,965.96		473.00		34,789.40	31,948.56	66,206 73	2,221.62	37,617.75					1,164.55	2,867 59	340,432 10
Pondera	29,136.16	5,528.28	27,851.39	62,515.82	18,229.96	2,754 69	405.47	2,688.84	425.00	37,473.32	40,660.73	59,628.32	2,546.26	31,155.40					3,010.47	1,495 82	262,990.10
Powder River	37,574.67	6,879.86	4,221.99	48,676.52	9,641.74	13,167.66	53.97			18,444 84	7,773.90	34,234.72	1,914.88	4,316.86	728.98	2,796.00		1,341 02		1,470 77	144,561.86
Powell	9,881.42	1,484.43		11,365.85	13,062.44	1,493.18	384.93	2,647.99		40,853.66	32,139.82	46,773.27				679.78		464.31	1,990.94	7,122 51	158,978 68
Prairie	37,212.04	1,453.96	4,864.35	43,530.35	10,855.38	6,079.76	225.80			30,818.10	20,677.10	42,369.76		12,941.65	66,003.29	204.00		8,469.13	3,922.82	1,206.59	247,303 73
Ravalli	4,918 48	1,360 02	18,151 61	24,430.11	26,202.94	9,345.14	836.43			37,690.05	40,310.24	98,602.08	6,686.67	29,245.06	120,000.00	21,419 04			728 22	1,976 17	417,472 15
Richland	45,986.54	2,259.82	23,236.22	71,482.58	27,618.78	27,171.43	604.77	21 00		36,402.28	27,745.66	100,981.36	6,758.60	20,486.34	4,500.00	3.60	15.83		835.16	2,598 92	327,226 31
Roosevelt	47,599.82		28,961.93	76,561.75	33,080.26	17,714.54	673.90		450.00	46,391.15	37,215.26	122,155.59	8,249.15	27,786.55					108.28	17,506.29	387,892.72
Rosebud	16,161.00	4,896.05	40,513.81	61,570.86	18,254.57	4,791.68	422.07			53,136.60	42,960.83	102,724.29	2,952.90	28,652.81		40.00			494.99	4,512.65	320,514.15
Sanders	47,602.75	1,786.50	22,919.32	72,308.57	25,232.45	387.87	469.94	346.71	450.00	48,784.63	56,003.71	64,045.92	5,024.92	19,292.88	53.76	647.68	461.76	50.48	707.63	14,481.77	308,750 68
Sheridan	95,664.52		41,257.35	136,921.87	29,169.60	26,187.35	654.85			39,606.48	31,522.88	141,514.77	2,193.14	27,901.24	6,812.01	5,651.05	8.02		2,235.19	4,880 01	455,258 46
Silver Bow	26,905.47	2,538.35	23,164.59	52,608.41	125,224.58		2,382.28	670.00	1,680.00	184,117.07	89,189.96	384,259.42	13,869.78	54,164.98				353.94	120.86	7,808.73	916,480.01
Stillwater	58,477.58		18,957.60	77,435.18	16,763.47	21,406.12	395.62			32,430.63	25,921.82	68,836.50	550.37	26,419.81		2,329.98	14 29	213.39	4,283.98	2,586.70	279,587 95
Sweet Grass	36,224.46		2,756.53	38,980.99	9,903.00	6,664.11	278.80	3,033.31		56,660.14	773.49	34,349.73		3,341.57	2,000.00				3,399.96	326 50	159,611.60
Teton	5,611.68	4,543.17	27,851.64	38,006.49	16,771.90	3,267.76	348.86	1,641.25	912.50	42,749.75	38,501.06	95,934.78	2,600.78	23,994.62	1,060.00				983.76	6,532.43	273,305.94
Toole	78,449.68	3,528.44	16,537.94	98,516.06	14,014.86	2,130.28	316.49			56,388.36	52,690.72	82,937.22		30,810.56		30 00		20,807.80	3,387.86	265.33	362,295.54
Treasure	18,821.47	258.93	6,802.61	25,883.01	4,213 64		116.02			14,267.92	7,265.90	19,284.49		4,595.84		30 00			37.88	672.08	76,366 78
Valley	OD 6,054 05	1,199.12	50,984.17	46,129.24	33,636.51	14,556.79	679.21	2,450.00	1,250.00	49,925.16	40,240.90	121,530.07	3,668.00	45,874.52	21,387.20	1,113.38		6,803.92	10,136.01	6,677.02	406,057 93
Wheatland	32,980.50	736.87	7,941.88	41,659.25	9,852.44		323.90	2,466.59		35,847.86	17,836.91	48,757 08		13,128.10	7,037 97			285.40	2,123 96	2,234.44	181,653 99
Wibaux	31,818.63	774.17	7,921.66	40,514.46	8,174.68	9,736.29	176.71		836.00	13,035.47	9,349.80	22,464 73		4,121.17		50.50			468.06	856.21	109,784.08
Yellowstone	116,121.11	9,288.84	57,114.79	182,524.74	79,114.57	8,744.55	2,047.08			129,900.35	103,080.59	230,542.94	15,289.65	99,835.45		305.75			1,567.29	6,451.83	859,104.79
Totals	$2,879,487.88	$149,697.76	$1,250,157.82	$4,279,343.46	$1,366,537.44	$439,581.35	$32,863.60	$53,498.25	$14,051.36	$2,819,083.20	$2,410,728.01	$4,872,427.19	$149,144.50	$1,407,643.75	$1,085,730.80	$65,544.96	$25,091.86	$63,881.89	$97,803.71	$381,529.80	$19,564,505 13

TABLE D

PART II (a). FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN MONTANA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1930

COUNTY	DISBURSEMENTS																					
	Amount Transferred to Other Districts	General Control				Instruction—(Day Schools)																Total
		School Boards and Business Offices	Salary of Supt. in 1st and 2nd Class Districts and of Prin. in 3rd Class	Exp. of Office of Supt. in 1st and 2nd Class Dist. and of Prin. in 3rd Class	Compulsory Attendance and School Census	Annual Salaries and Expenses of Supervisors of Instruction			Annual Salaries and Expenses of Supervising Prin.		Annual Salaries of Teachers (Not Including Superintendents and Principals)					Text Books (Not Library Books)			Stationery, Supplies, Etc			
						Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary		High School		Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	
												Men	Women	Men	Women							
Beaverhead	$ 7,885.43	$ 2,201.63	$ 3,500.00	$ 1,526.61	$ 112.50	$	$	$	$	$	$ 800.00	$ 1,200 00	$ 64,656 97	$ 12,232.00	$ 18,562.75	$	$ 2,639.18	$ 1,673.63	$	$ 4,013.64	$ 1,050.00	$ 122,053 34
Big Horn	160.77	2,213.11	3,300.00	124.21								19,101.79	64,611.42	10,384.20	11,384 19		3,625.50	996.08		4,497.38	1,236.01	121,634 66
Blaine	1,177.94	3,029.94	5,338.09	70.23	316.48				1,371.04	1,540.98		11,662.80	88,532.52	11,940.16	14,208 61		4,464 50	1,565.45		1,859 63	1,128 97	148,207 34
Broadwater	38.08	866.35			78.20				2,300.00	4,400.00			32,636 63	1,926.14	6,906.64		1,377.57	201.53		934 38	979 66	52,630.02
Carbon	1,656 33	8,140.93	28,506.63	80.00	153.80		9,790.00					4,796 00	117,274 89	18,451.39	29,030.61		6,381 63	1,695.12		6,851.88	1,717 54	229,425 75
Carter	141 79	1,490.84	3,920.00										68,384 73	1,450.00	4,300.00		2,685.75	148 80		1,251 74	39 36	73,813.00
Cascade	3,906.00	14,184.92	19,494.29	263.82	3,142.67		8,726.64	5,788.36	34,046.25	6,912.84	14,400.00	7,367.50	337,236 01	30,602.56	108,137.59		12,594.07	8,127 67		14,083 82	6,635 42	635,649 93
Chouteau	863.81	4,204.94	13,771.20	401.05	300.07							6,705.25	123,320.21	16,012.04	19,384.06		4,104.25	1,375.05		5,660 76	3,121 68	198,224 36
Custer	81 85	3,140.88	11,276.96	3,549.44	515.90		3,400.00		5,600.00			5,711.00	95,262 30	14,599.00	25,747.15		3,924.88	2,595.71		3,137.39	2,187 58	180,730 04
Daniels	7,536.41	2,391.76	8,524.92	460.04	295.00					1,891.00			75,642 35	7,330.00	7,350.00		3,080.39	806.21		3,243.49	1,090.07	119,640 64
Dawson	10,312.53	3,419.98	7,430.02	2,057.75	477.96			136.50		2,460.00		7,091.00	104,946.10	10,840.00	16,355.00		4,225.76	1,136 44		3,411.80	1,428 54	174,717 38
Deer Lodge		5,891.06	4,475.00		1,622.50		10,782.56	11,299.50	6,175.00	5,258.34			73,168 50	13,995.00	27,040.86		2,141.31	1,309.86		6,116 54	10,512 36	178,788 39
Fallon	2,426.06	1,847.47	7,515.92	275.46	65.60		544.00	544.00				4,743 36	56,481.35	3,079.00	9,773.72		3,060.46	1,085.72		1,507.61	428 79	93,318 52
Fergus	4,310.55	6,171.06	22,604.72	5,441.75	373.55		8,745.00		6,193.75		1,330.00	9,793.75	192,610 46	25,794.20	56,079.17		8,456.60	2,667.49		5,851.20	3,312.15	353,735.40
Flathead	2,562.27	3,109.71	17,991.04	3,593.23	845.71		3,600.00					12,023.00	138,931.02	23,150.00	45,432.02		6,422.05	3,460.39		6,210.11	1,524 53	268,855.08
Gallatin	5,402.11	6,568.60	18,718.22	1,127.00	518.40		5,577.00		7,107.00		2,496.45	13,361 25	132,648 90	32,278 80	35,445.75		6,382 05	2,373 62		8,870.75	4,792 92	283,648 82
Garfield	3,809.20	3,212.33	3,341.00		26.40				800.00		675 00	4,425 89	71,478.93	2,733 03	8,441.97		3,450.79	589.25		4,019 70	271 65	107,268 14
Glacier	122.50	3,845.70	7,920 94		2,181.60							6,668 26	30,806 52	14,105.00	7,672.61		2,686.30	1,178 46		4,467 58	1,178 48	82,833 94
Golden Valley	1,279.35	1,012.40	8,818.97		68.60							6,101.92	37,881.59	6,130 00			1,673.35	890 87		1,994 90	1,011 67	66,853 62
Granite	14,288 45	1,073.20	3,875.25		130.80			3,000.00			299 47	1,506.00	31,160.39	5,400.00	5,569.06		899.11	264 88		3,957.43	1,046.18	72,470 22
Hill		3,171.48	14,009.01	2,530.41	626.32							11,719.00	111,300 91	13,650.00	30,160.00		8,463.58	3,732 60		3,808 27	1,698 47	204,870.00
Jefferson		1,658.27	7,378.12		91.85		1,871.00	800.00	3,200.00	2,187.98			29,112.11	7,566.00	10,987.00		2,132 62	685.29		1,739.14	2,242.10	71,646 48
Judith Basin	17,383.71	2,658.36	11,450.00	74.71	122.03				1,450.08	1,450.08		3,697.00	73,801 79	9,849 94	16,794 87		2,560.90	992.34		2,138.10	1,637 86	146,004 77
Lake		2,039.03	6,216.75	1,336.68	428.70							6,171.00	63,992.51	14,128.19	11,449.84		4,376.36	1,088 11		2,225.62	945.43	114,398 22
Lewis and Clark	3,663.83	6,799.57	10,100.00	219.17	1,860.07		11,420.00	8,380.00	7,100.00	3,700.00	1,200.00	2,992.00	142,874 91	17,732.00	29,055.72		4,084.27	1,726 45	50 00	11,119 63	3,994.08	267,921.20
Liberty	653.84	1,420.49	4,693.92	30.30	11.20								36,151.81	3,834 17	4,067.49		1,750.26	428.88		1,192.84	338.46	54,473 66
Lincoln	244.95	3,276.09	10,141.00	1,216.41	289.80							10,228 00	57,580.89	10,966.97	20,372.64		2,548.10	1,043.36		2,953.17	1,413.41	122,274.79
McCone	757.18	1,538 62	4,301 70	70.00	108.65							7,329 75	61,076.50	1,800.00	5,148.00		3,829.85	430.04		2,667 66	560 40	89,608.35
Madison	1,622.48	1,709.35	16,764.63		176.63							2,210.75	50,034.45	6,676.98	17,721.81		1,826.16	677 81		2,222.49	1,359 37	103,002.91
Meagher	2,565.00	1,117.03	4,652.58	107.19	31.90							324.61	31,646.49	1,475.94	6,845.05		1,502.24	312.04		758 41	382.82	51,720.80
Mineral		1,805.84	8,440 27		62.15					392.68		1,763.24	23,443.47	8,282.41	5,977.00		666.14	536.16		2,238 60	1,912 56	55,510.52
Missoula	3,394.92	7,607.52	15,703.00	1,471.52	296.80		11,849.10		12,930.00			520 00	161,184 11	19,700.00	56,740.42		9,113.00	2,785.06		5,539.80	3,920.72	312,755 96
Musselshell	1,341.29	2,210.09	10,271.93	247.91	167.20		2,115.91	2,100.35				2,782.00	82,551 11	3,290.00	22,017.79		4,561 45	366 82		2,621 53	768 64	137,414 02
Park	2,445.82	3,733.60	12,059.20	800.83	18.71		5,900.00		2,300.00				110,681.59	14,392.95	23,319.32		4,302.34	1,618.03		5,325.61	1,384 75	188,282 26
Petroleum	404.86	1,102.18	2,900.00		5.80								40,451.41	1,800.00	6,325.00		1,110.99			2,633 47		66,733.66
Phillips	875.53	2,501.44	1,840.95		86.80		1,766.72	5,500.00	1,650.00	1,050.00		9,882.18	95,979.54	5,663 35	16,177.50		6,644 80	898.57		2,897.66	679 10	154,094 04
Pondera	1,902.20	3,153.36	7,402.54	186.33	89.75							4,709 00	65,624.96	14,216.78	8,426.64		3,574 96	1,217.91		3,058 94	1,200.91	114,764.27
Powder River	202 14	1,744.80	1,990.98		100.60							7,117 80	52,278.85	1,530.00	1,500.03		3,333 59			4,017 15	688.05	74,803 99
Powell	1,990.94	1,739.93	7,711.00	483.55	131.37		1,000.00				1,740.00	3,695 00	56,193.04	7,200.00	13,307.50		2,177.51	769.24	29.81	8,172 67	358 27	101,699.83
Prairie	2,470.12	1,495.09	5,282.00		157.80					2,418.50		9,373.14	50,976.38	1,491.00	7,532.34		2,674.45	669.21		2,120 30	637.06	87,197.39
Ravalli	931.70	1,754.34	15,898 66	304.57	245.89				3,100.00	1,700.00		6,123 97	65,780.92	10,224 02	20,689 33		5,138 29	1,883 81		3,557 30	2,098 89	139,431.19
Richland	683.58	3,470.50	12,321.09	227.41	245.74		2,550.00	2,186.00				9,199.97	111,820.30	7,370.26	15,343.76		5,674.27	1,238.94		3,329.82	1,291 45	176,912 07
Roosevelt	1,158.85	3,477.85	15,822.00	1,114 49	795.60							9,439 93	98,603.38	11,495.08	27,137.87		4,700.03	1,939.69		4,274.64	2,755 66	182,715 07
Rosebud	29.72	2,865.44	14,414.55	90.80	182.20				1,490.94	1,940.94		6,765.50	74,779.09	7,146.17	12,859.39		5,229 57	1,458 20		3,106.35	1,540 49	133,889.35
Sanders	619.46	2,641.26	16,951.29	216.56	84.90						205 26	5,384.50	51,699.50	11,304.45	12,479.95	20.00	2,190.77	1,402.60	25.00	3,468 75	2,863.29	111,557 54
Sheridan	1,647.16	4,396.93	18,588.45		70.30							13,519.80	110,161.96	10,047 96	17,768 95		7,236 03	1,432 11		5,116 02	1,383 10	191,363.77
Silver Bow	93.14	17,028.61	9,217.17	654.94	4,071.88		43,533.00	9,163.33				8,493.00	337,461 16	19,423.50	86,889.75		12,718 81	8,241.75		12,915 99	6,821 28	576,727.31
Stillwater	3,258 31	2,108.93	11,425 01		64.20							4,944 81	75,937.09	5,857.32	13,686.84		4,368.71	699.16		2,693.74	518 60	125,562.72
Sweet Grass	3,422.76	1,499.94	2,621.33	49.50	51.93			2,838.03				1,767.16	52,269.60	5,772.92	9,246.00		1,507.56	673.77		2,787 00	452.36	85,049.76
Teton	4,004.23	3,979.69	8,239.96				2,500.00	3,500.00				5,716.50	66,140.92	10,050.00	12,279.66		3,602 84	954 87		2,855.94	1,448.92	125,273 53
Toole	3,385.71	4,246.89	10,819.50	65.80	204.47				320.59	5,532.74		4,291.73	95,464.74	6,825.27	13,664.35		2,447.23	419 25		5,050 33	1,191 89	153,960.49
Treasure	819 11	561.35	3,596.00	41.50								2,205.00	16,171.11		3,770.00	212 63	716.17	380.09		613.95	189 37	20,276.28
Valley	2,078 71	3,903.51	12,890.98	2,516.03	439.30		2,600.00	2,229.25				15,028 00	130,404 19	18,138.84	22,182.61		6,960.06	1,793.60		3,632.67	1,823.51	226,621 08
Wheatland	2,206.74	2,065.88	8,678 00	467.55	46.50							1,683.00	46,858 43	7,841.26	12,584.28		1,834.38	833.42		1,632 83	1,775 65	88,407 92
Wibaux	1,225.66	887.39	700.00		100.75					2,300.00		1,250.00	37,063.07		7,829.85		1,950.16	265.25		866.74	398 70	54,837.47
Yellowstone	851 54	9,224.14	14,009.10	2,436.17	2,122.34		2,383.87	96.63	14,150.00	9,091.00		10,583.97	241,752.87	19,966.21	64,626.37		13,643.82	4,733.44		6,048 77	2,957 97	418,678.21
Total	$136,135 47	$188,591.49	$530,645.84	$35,930 92	$24,790.37		$135,643.80	$57,560.95	$110,284 66	$54,216.58	$23,046.18	$313,469.07	$4,936,927 85	$578,182.45	$1,121,786.66	$232.63	$235,357.76	$82,463.99	$104.81	$218,333.43	$100,229.56	$8,892,939 46

PART II (b). FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN MONTANA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1930

COUNTY	DISBURSEMENTS																					
	Operation of Plant						Maintenance of School Plant			Auxiliary Agencies												Total
	Wages of Janitors, Engineers, Etc.			Fuel, Water, Light, Janitor's Supplies			Repairs, Replacements, Upkeep Charges			Libraries			Promotion of Health			Transportation of Pupils			Other Auxiliary Agencies			
	Kinder-garten	Elementary	High School	Kinder-garten	Elementary	High School	Kinder-garten	Elementary	High School	Kinder-garten	Elementary	High School	Kinder-garten	Elementary	High School	Kinder-garten	Elementary	High School	Kinder-garten	Elementary	High School	
Beaverhead	$	$ 6,144.63	$ 2,425.00	$	$ 8,514.25	$ 3,334.42		$ 8,977.45	$ 3,132.25		$ 795.94	$ 495.81		$ 1,170.52	$	$	$ 6,169.22	$		$ 357.33	$	$ 41,506
Big Horn		5,586.85	1,816.50		8,938.64	2,267.73		1,243.69	169.93		387.83	144.25		995.28	205.26		11,276.78	1,257.81		1,589.14	934.34	36,814.03
Blaine		3,476.27	2,088.93		8,040.81	3,315.47		13,312.88	3,096.93		702.86	254.98		1,576.24	1.10		10,601.14	446.00		334.74	428.30	47,576.65
Broadwater		2,610.31	1,500.00		2,404.27	1,090.66		1,533.27	1,642.68		688.88			150.00			6,757.40			493.96	651.21	19,422.64
Carbon		13,006.05	6,271.89		11,732.88	4,276.34		7,189.60	2,149.56		1,985.48	459.14		96.45			4,412.14	299.41		1,401.04	698.02	52,978.00
Carter		917.86	1,275.00		4,823.91	966.89		2,665.17	17.04		778.64	77.75					1,091.37			566.65	537.56	13,717.84
Cascade		34,468.87	16,050.10		27,767.20	8,103.84		23,818.29	8,134.72		4,629.74	1,440.83		4,158.64	14.50		30,266.94	4,990.90		1,958.99	2,499.76	168,203.32
Chouteau		6,882.06	4,475.85		13,847.29	3,904.43		7,821.13	2,257.03		2,527.89	394.62		1.92	5,566.07		20,050.62	29.95		1,296.61	3,853.57	72,909.04
Custer		10,545.30	4,015.25		10,718.73	5,835.97		4,245.24	1,966.24		1,011.44	172.76		1,600.00		432.83	6,616.43	222.00		1,092.85	269.33	48,743.37
Daniels		4,646.81	1,956.04		7,227.64	1,489.58		4,004.31	667.25		646.57	224.70		54.40	65.00		13,966.73			1,072.99	419.22	36,431.24
Dawson		1,866.98	2,255.00		12,812.38	2,247.85		10,305.69	2,896.56		2,022.60	540.18		145.84	512.08		8,877.69	201.55		1,671.42	1,188.51	47,544.33
Deer Lodge		13,583.61	5,376.45		8,512.16	2,913.91		5,839.10	1,658.14		433.58	525.72		1,375.00	525.00		5,960.53	2,603.00		684.00		49,990.20
Fallon		2,613.10	1,875.72		5,380.15	2,084.80		3,019.96	536.54		639.72	38.67		99.05	84.90		4,491.81	244.00		1,112.45	329.03	22,449.80
Fergus		13,070.57	6,681.44		17,556.95	7,148.66		16,172.82	4,383.15		2,669.86	780.00		426.55			15,747.65	591.92		748.63	103.25	86,081.44
Flathead		14,054.62	5,015.00		17,461.95	8,091.86		14,696.84	4,482.82		1,561.21	305.90		29.06	12.00		7,836.02			730.58	879.56	75,157.41
Gallatin		14,419.52	6,848.07		16,952.54	7,272.75		8,390.60	3,738.40		1,764.60	369.26		2,030.75			12,117.14	3,843.84		482.65	25.73	78,245.85
Garfield		2,007.96	1,084.24		4,917.36	1,258.89		4,123.68	268.40		1,246.90	396.43		90.20	156.55		9,796.60			774.42	2,013.02	28,134.55
Glacier		6,452.51	2,825.27		7,605.69	3,105.49		6,615.66	607.23		331.71	119.84		3,271.20	1,364.07		6,970.74			1,343.41	354.57	39,967.39
Golden Valley		1,685.94	1,457.57		3,196.77	1,005.43		1,952.32	436.52		163.97	68.19					4,446.25	246.50		870.53	432.46	15,952.45
Granite		4,569.68	1,817.15		4,240.75	1,339.75		766.04	13.45		242.35	51.60		477.28	157.65		2,874.22			257.25	391.23	17,198.40
Hill		10,143.96	4,375.26		13,643.18	7,354.57		5,513.02	1,578.31		3,094.96	454.91			478.25		8,133.91			5,230.42	1,675.20	61,675.95
Jefferson		4,185.37	3,123.06		4,714.05	4,018.89		1,564.97	2,087.79		1,304.07	141.45		26.00			13,956.68	2,860.92		2,139.74	2,027.56	42,150.09
Judith Basin		5,961.87	3,520.00		7,271.18	2,892.46		6,653.61	2,850.16		1,312.88	325.81		100.00	25.00		10,127.94	2,768.00		748.32	379.30	44,936.53
Lake		4,983.19	2,187.00		7,958.43	4,043.39		3,578.28	920.00		978.21	134.76		1.50			23,948.82	6,990.95		1,165.26	455.80	57,345.68
Lewis and Clark	150.00	17,286.34	6,483.20	75.00	14,645.92	4,583.71		19,124.99	6,940.11		2,420.54	617.22		270.18			17,538.20	330.00		1,794.51	982.50	93,242.42
Liberty		2,048.72	1,226.92		3,688.27	1,066.10		1,379.24	85.55		1,233.45	276.99					4,538.68			292.55	200.00	16,036.47
Lincoln		6,625.98	3,309.33		6,158.90	3,500.44		2,490.51	804.77		571.03	98.43		361.80			10,433.49			1,000.07	527.55	35,882.30
McCone		1,995.79	786.68		4,629.77	765.98		3,605.00	498.67		1,861.41	74.15		4.00			4,272.32	215.24		955.57	80.20	19,774.78
Madison		4,282.86	3,072.11		6,433.69	3,679.36		2,230.02	683.98		829.68	112.51		34.75	18.75		7,345.30	3,104.65		3,769.10	624.11	36,220.77
Meagher		1,984.44	1,097.22		3,597.51	1,470.40		1,608.77	161.45		793.83	165.19					3,145.65			7.45	98.19	14,130.10
Mineral		3,148.01	2,787.75		3,978.57	3,517.25		2,193.89	1,630.32		607.52	127.50		38.93	30.10		6,696.31	3,143.33		318.67	674.17	28,787.32
Missoula		19,749.80	6,806.23		14,580.54	5,149.24		8,443.16	6,933.14		1,078.10	1,680.09		467.65			8,165.70	784.00		2,916.31	785.30	76,439.26
Musselshell		6,198.65	1,914.00		5,200.45	1,197.64		3,337.59	1,623.82		613.83			23.16	11.58		6,167.36			1,448.93	5.90	27,732.90
Park		8,393.94	3,234.20		8,582.74	3,669.06		7,127.48	1,592.85		680.74	80.83		350.00	183.00		3,746.19	496.57			633.39	38,670.99
Petroleum		900.00	900.00		3,299.13			6,905.80			382.22						10,130.63			41.25		22,559.23
Phillips		4,226.98	2,249.03		12,076.34	2,976.39		7,819.12	4,052.85		1,056.31	115.64		52.90	23.34		12,930.43			1,244.92	555.52	49,377.77
Pondera		4,706.90	1,500.00		9,355.84	2,416.07		5,886.56	1,433.15		594.65	92.00		195.73			5,155.03			5,150.56	337.08	36,823.67
Powder River		690.60	301.20		3,200.08	248.70		2,462.60	22.64		600.49						2,423.76			1,336.60	555.90	11,742.57
Powell		4,288.63	2,967.65		6,373.47	2,184.70		2,517.72	1,669.60		1,003.31	132.41		927.65			6,475.26			1,933.80	6,363.19	35,787.29
Prairie		2,281.30	1,480.65		5,272.17	1,765.31		2,697.76	210.51		1,042.59	38.00		323.00	172.00		8,434.24			681.77	420.30	24,819.60
Ravalli		7,013.22	3,613.60		8,185.16	3,372.75		5,448.83	3,023.65		864.27	133.09		36.01			14,627.09	4,823.32		617.03	144.56	51,793.18
Richland		4,341.26	2,043.19		10,762.16	3,118.99		5,007.75	788.40		1,536.28	313.53		56.86	10.00		6,151.51	1,293.75		613.25	183.24	36,290.17
Roosevelt		6,929.23	4,618.38		12,511.66	5,981.26		8,139.22	2,962.10		1,379.26	709.04		245.12	17.60		8,113.80			358.02	263.86	52,228.55
Rosebud		4,651.58	5,063.49		7,889.15	3,568.99		4,702.82	1,237.02		1,762.86	49.25		6.06			11,689.04			2,910.21	1,097.06	44,617.53
Sanders	90.00	5,538.82	3,935.84	25.00	6,478.64	5,314.32		2,409.39	1,296.95	5.00	783.32	248.87		850.35	71.67		21,261.79	2,902.01		602.33	11,666.88	63,451.18
Sheridan		7,982.12	4,039.22		10,708.67	3,398.06		10,145.93	1,233.17		1,646.45	248.42					14,967.06	4,126.24		1,337.71	431.86	60,264.91
Silver Bow		47,492.11	12,539.04		24,995.03	17,201.69		9,368.37	1,804.82		197.49	3,653.43		122.36			9,646.07			3,006.14		130,026.55
Stillwater		3,592.15	2,522.50		7,818.68	2,758.30		6,089.42	1,190.07		842.79	240.74		38.75			10,262.12			1,331.14	900.92	37,587.58
Sweet Grass		2,026.50	1,966.00		4,670.25	2,435.07		6,077.21	452.13		303.14	85.10		239.56	200.00		3,822.49			174.18	117.21	22,568.84
Teton		5,011.08	2,629.69		9,085.37	3,148.64		5,236.07	2,523.67		1,226.60	347.11		5.70			21,407.20	1,447.46		2,703.64	2,254.99	60,027.12
Toole		9,303.77	3,441.98		13,074.64	1,593.67		9,508.39	856.44		2,578.69	209.24		29.25			5,665.69			4,124.74	1,760.01	52,136.41
Treasure		1,255.25	580.00		1,773.08	500.00		1,674.45	150.00		539.27	100.00					6,406.17	321.50		350.01	176.00	13,825.73
Valley		9,606.11	2,902.01		20,309.11	3,880.34		6,460.31	1,739.92		836.69	326.39		113.90	3.45		15,234.78	69.00		4,536.24	248.73	66,266.88
Wheatland		3,416.20	2,679.50		4,885.14	2,578.17		3,247.48	879.71		679.86	152.64		123.11	123.12		4,110.44			934.84	1,291.20	24,996.40
Wibaux		1,488.30	510.00		3,442.26	700.00		4,479.98			212.23						2,180.66			784.78	239.23	14,037.33
Yellowstone		25,456.88	8,647.47		25,652.99	6,218.91		20,390.62	5,714.85		1,812.47	298.33		1,320.00	330.00		10,864.09	7,144.38		2,018.28	202.13	116,071.40
Totals	$240.00	$421,797.41	$191,163.81	$100.00	$518,548.54	$193,217.53		$352,220.07	$102,676.21	$5.00	$63,953.04	$18,544.20		$24,112.66	$10,362.04	$432.83	$53,138.20	$57,828.20		$77,317.98	$54,327.80	$2,618,230.52

TABLE F

PART II (c), FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN MONTANA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1930

COUNTY	DISBURSEMENTS																			Net Amount Spent During Year
	FIXED CHARGES			CAPITAL OUTLAY						LIQUIDATION OF DEBTS				Refunds	Balance on Hand at End of School Year	Total Part II (c)	Total Part II (a)	Total Part II (b)	GRAND TOTAL	
	Pensions, Rent, Insurance, Etc.			New Grounds, Buildings, Alterations			New Equipment			Redemption of Bonds			Interest Paid on Debts							
	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Payments from Current Funds	Payments from Sinking Funds	Payment by Issue of New Bonds								
Beaverhead	$	$ 680.69	$ 1,525.98		$ 20.00	$		$ 694.78	$ 2,915.91	$	$ 13,475 00	$	$14,810 96	$	$ 25,745.64	$ 59,868.96	$ 122,053 34	$ 41,506.82	$ 223,429.12	$ 189,798.05
Big Horn		2,799.41	28.25		2,267.93			1,264.29	219.97		9,160.00		13,410.84	268.00	102,913.71	132,332 40	121,634.66	36,814.03	290,781.09	187,706.61
Blaine		2,581.37	583.56		15,668.26	51.00		1,542.39	733.50		13,332.46	1,546.00	5,744.66	450.85	53,772.55	96,006 60	148,207.34	47,576.65	291,790.59	236,840.10
Broadwater		599.94	195.00		20 80	2,017.56		611.74	2,751.43		16,828.86		2,397.54		42,445.44	66,858.31	52,630.02	19,422.64	138,920.97	96,437.50
Carbon		1,894.84	1,474.30		18,536.81	10,738.78		3,123.54	2,890.64	882 50	16,115.50		1,346.95		65,425.63	122,429.49	229,425.75	52,978.00	404,833.24	337,851.28
Carter		253.15	1,832.13		3,434.84			1,507.03	353.04		5,317.88		1,609.00		28,749.05	43,056.12	73,813.00	13,717.84	130,586.96	101,696 12
Cascade		3,375.27	818.61		9,619 91	535,178.72		8,328.42	93,159.38	201.64	63,418.25		47,918.74	30.00	370,529.69	1,132,578 63	635,649.93	168,203.32	1,936,431.88	1,561,996.19
Chouteau		3,797 21	7,531.81		5,683.13	1,755.82		2,166.00	4,148.37		5,788 96		3,855.52		103,892.89	138,601 71	198,224.36	72,909.04	409,735.11	304,978.41
Custer		1,027.02	143.97		6,271.20			2,017.31	1,266.25	15,972.03	19,698 60		17,117.83		187,913.60	251,427.81	180,730.04	38,743.37	480,901.22	292,905.77
Daniels		1,385.09	428 89		29,536.91			1,127.54	255.92		22,600.00		9,475.94	24.60	103,941.48	168,777.37	119,640.64	36,431.24	324,849.25	213,371.35
Dawson		2,960.59	1,755 29		10,637 86	2,139.50		2,786.75	447.22	752.22	15,133.20	675.70	8,183.77		164,296.14	209,768.24	174,717.38	47,544.33	432,029.95	257,421.28
Deer Lodge		828.67	1,385.53					303.24			16,600.88		637.51		37,160.29	56,916.12	178,788.39	49,990.20	285,694.71	248,534.42
Fallon		1,640.96	335.59		2,742.18	137.06		1,729.97	968.61		8,951.31	500.00	2,718.35	32.52	54,811.56	74,568.11	93,318.52	22,449.80	190,336.43	133,098.81
Fergus		6,708.49	2,425.17		28,973.88	22,892.94		7,789.58	5,736.04	5,133 87	77,595.05		23,207.56		226,720.16	407,186 74	353,608.90	86,207 94	847,003.58	615,972.87
Flathead		5,693.82	5,222.65		95,388.81	1,063.16		11,399 93	878 65		17,171.89		903.91	322.98	125,689.40	263,735.10	268,855.08	75,157.41	607,747.59	479,495.92
Gallatin		4,229.96	1,182.48		5,613.03	22.81		2,181.00	1,105.00	265.68	21,910.24		21,874 03	250.00	108,121.62	167,755.85	283,648 82	78,245.85	529,650.52	416,126.79
Garfield	120.01	1,724 23	1,617.52		25,564 91	422.00		1,749.11	2,606.80	172.49	4,378.50		2,568 63	4,043.15	63,566 65	109,534.00	107,268.14	28,134.55	244,936.69	177,470.84
Glacier		1,452.27	191.02		1,682.57	1,186.93		2,119.02	746.13	30,670.46	11,996.04	4,800.00	7,893.98		16,828.67	79,467.09	82,833.94	39,967.39	202,268.42	185,317.25
Golden Valley		962.01	162.72		1,132.19	238 10		1,047.88	308.62		7,839 66		3,149.05		57,701.03	72,541 26	66,853.62	15,952.45	155,347.33	96,366.95
Granite		1,347.13	1,164.57		2,161.97			629.91	200.50				3,859.38		61,393.82	70,757.28	72,470.22	17,198.40	160,425.90	84,743 63
Hill		5,195.36	2,933.88		22,622.86	15,735.17		5,256 66	1,909.79		29,430.95		22,959.75		26,825.43	133,869 85	204,870.00	61,675.95	400,415 80	373,590 37
Jefferson		688.62	632.95		1,233 09	1,062.74		1,516.99	1,638 41		10,486.50		6,601.33		64,034.59	87,895.22	71,646.48	42,150.49	201,692.19	137,657 60
Judith Basin		3,675.84	2,485.89		17,592.21	682.74		703.21	1,081.06		1,000.00		7,427.13	96.45	105,977.92	140,722.45	146,004.77	44,936.53	331,663.75	208,302.12
Lake		1,368.15	1,236.70		625.54	46,560.49		1,443 61	2,607.23	6.90	13,519.60		7,751 57	54.89	1,599.17	76,773.85	114,398.22	57,345.68	248,517.75	246,918.59
Lewis and Clark		3,008 93	989.59		2,455.26			3,787.93	1,283.24		67,873.96		31,873.50		84,194.96	195,467 37	267,921 20	93,242.42	656,630.99	468,872.70
Liberty		1,034 50	233.70		1,574.97	472.47		828.73	192.11		9,774.09		1,849.98		70,168.89	86,129.44	54,473.66	16,036.47	156,639.57	85,816 84
Lincoln		1,665.89	755.28		352.54	160.50		1,221.09	878.81	5,499.65	24,113.91		3,666 10	446.32	67,341.19	106,101.28	122,274.79	35,882.30	264,258.37	195,672.23
McCone		1,817.90	173.90		6,211.48			2,978 18	1,363.25	617.76	9,904.47	347.14	2,460.61		48,665.28	74,439 97	89,608.35	19,774.78	188,823.10	134,500.64
Madison		1,586.42	570.14		951.54	2,919.54		1,779.32	808.93		18,353.82		2,022.18		93,393.66	122,385 55	103,002.91	36,220.77	261,609.23	166,593.09
Meagher		889.83	404.22		72.50			256.11	608 77	2,000.00	6,403.70	4,000.00	5,059.62		26,960.67	45,655.42	51,720.80	14,130.10	111,606.32	81,980.65
Mineral		673 34	394 79		3,567.78	800.32		520.39	732.39		8,426.59		1,975 00		11,541 32	28,531.92	55,610.52	28,787.32	112,829.76	101,288.44
Missoula		3,387 69	1,324 69		9,440.14	3,868.95		4,776.94	1,785.00		90,440.65		26,452.58	.48	190,633.21	332,110 33	312,765.96	76,439.26	721,305.55	527,277.42
Musselshell		1,798 60	356.13		3,436.18	1,589.09		315.40			13,216.00		11,985.01		68,103 29	100,794.70	137,414 02	27,732.90	265,941.62	196,497.04
Park		2,054 30	467 72		2,746.81			1,519.69	530.10	78.96	14,461.01		3,827 03	24.60	104,351.76	130,060.88	188,282 25	38,670.99	357,004.12	250,207.04
Petroleum		1,252.99			2,599.29			3,068.41		56.08	4,745.57		2,256.70		14,864.98	28,844 02	55,733.66	22,659.23	107,136.91	91,867.07
Phillips		2,403.48	245 02		7,346.78	94 35		3,668.04	1,691.16		44,528.17		8,413.74		68,569.65	136,960 29	154,094 04	49,877.77	340,432.10	270,987 02
Pondera		777.25	344.88		4,168 87	457.42		3,280.03	2,762.63		29,000.94	5,000.00	2,482.26		63,127.98	111,402.26	114,764 27	36,823.67	262,990 10	197,969.92
Powder River		1,406.40	54.00		2,741.34			1,529.76	1,577.73		5,529.29		35.90		45,140.88	58,015 30	74,803.99	11,742.57	144,561.86	99,218 84
Powell		1,244 91	1,189.78		537 15			958.03	2,686.30	2,286.62			3,093.10		9,646.67	21,541.56	101,699.83	35,737.29	168,978.68	147,341.07
Prairie		2,385.08	1,264.25		1,707.43	62,063.82		3,536.08	3,423.05		8,694.62		4,622.28		47,591.18	135,286.74	87,107.39	24,819 60	247,303 73	197,242 43
Ravalli		2,118.23	920.85		5,636.02	118,692.60		1,191.51	312.26	376.64	24,345.71		3,799.34		68,864.62	226,247.78	139,431.19	51,793.18	417,472.15	347,685.83
Richland		2,576.17	939.87		11,796.57	129 09		2,867.31	505.54		21,453.14		4,661.85	118.84	70,356.69	115,094 07	176,912.07	35,220.17	327,226.31	256,236.04
Roosevelt		3,032.54	2,039.80		3,700.10	248.80		5,740.46	1,869.17	5,000.00	26,706.12	1,669.55	14,266.52	362.45	88,813.59	152,949.10	182,715 07	62,228.55	387,892.72	293,420.28
Rosebud		1,595.53	946.29		4,335.98	379.13		2,278.04	580.35		5,600.00		27,433.73	19.86	98,933.36	142,007.27	133,889.35	44,617.53	320,614.15	221,551.07
Sanders		1,325.20	394.84		910.89	22.41		919.61	1,132.72		13,686.22		11,037.76	131.20	104,182.08	133,741.96	111,557.54	63,451.18	308,750.68	203,949 14
Sheridan		3,506.69	911 13		13,723 51	2,781 18		6,688.84	2,297.13	2,144.90	39,721.46		6,450.60	752.12	125,752.72	203,629.78	191,863.77	60,264.91	456,258.46	327,858.58
Silver Bow		4,264.24	9.00		283.58			2,315.86	614 60	86,678 31	17,831 00		8,580.45		89,149.61	209,726.15	576,727.31	130,026.55	916,480.01	827,237.26
Stillwater		1,263.79	241.29		3,435.90	681 27		1,977.86	1,222.68	846.68	12,324.38		13,041.40	95.99	81,307.01	116,137 65	126,562.72	37,587.68	279,587.95	195,022.63
Sweet Grass		1,689.28	334.65		149.43			743.67	109.33		2,985.47	2,000.00	954.83		43,026.34	51,993 00	85,049 76	22,568 84	159,611.60	113,162.50
Teton		888.36			3,867 65	768 93		2,691.16	198.67		9,541.73	3,987.60	10,867.89	3.17	55,190.23	88,005.29	125,273.53	60,027.12	273,305.94	214,111.48
Toole		4,289 03	674.13		1,658 75	229.00		1,867.13	220.92		9,266.62		14,644.32	7.23	123,341.51	156,198.61	153,960.49	52,136.41	362,295.54	285,568.32
Treasure		521.07	100.00		1,410.50			553.60	188 13	174 58	4,400.00		2,530 42	453.54	22,932.93	33,264 77	29,276.28	13,825.73	76,366.78	52,614.74
Valley		2,618.80	620.06		10,216 22	728 92		3,265 95	3,762 65		44,698.22		16,350.01		31,909.11	113,169 97	226,621.08	66,266.88	406,057.93	372,070.11
Wheatland		1,511.98	571.51		3,721.30	3,779.46		1,100.95	2,429.32	1,333.01	10,411 00	6.00	6,371.04		36,914.10	68,149 67	88,407.92	24,996.40	181,553.99	142,433.15
Wibaux		1,720.90			806.05			439 07		3,429.00		2,043.00	931.42	195.00	31,844.84	40,909.28	54,837.47	14,037.33	109,784.08	76,713 68
Yellowstone		9,633.38	1,238.10		9,024.23	792.14		5,270.30	2,087.77		81,014.52		42,891.73	80.00	172,623.01	324,655 18	418,678.21	116,071.40	869,404.79	685,930.24
Totals	$120.01	$126,706 79	$55,975.98		$433,016.63	$844,544.94		$135,562 80	$166,682.07	$164,584.98	$1,099,100.71	$26,574.89	$533,417.86	$8,264.14	$4,458,883.36	$8,053,336 16	$8,892,812.96	$2,618,357.02	$19,664,505.13	$14,969,486.31